



1901

The Laws of Jamaica, 1901

Jamaica

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LAWS OF JAMAICA

PASSED IN THE YEAR

1901.

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THE

LAWS OF JAMAICA

PASSED IN

A SESSION WHICH BEGAN ON THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, AND
ADJOURNED SINE DIE ON THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, 1901.

SEP 24 1910

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1901.

TABLE OF LAWS.

[Assented to 24th April, 1901.]

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[Assented to 19th April, 1901.]

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[Assented to 27th March, 1901.]

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[Assented to 19th April, 1901.]

8. A Law to allow and confirm certain Expenditure in 1899-1900.

[Assented to 27th March, 1901.]

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STATUTES AND LAWS

Repealed, Amended or otherwise affected by Laws 1 to 25 of 1901.

Statutes or Laws Repealed or Amended.	How Affected.	Number of Law of 1901.
Law 34 of 1899 " 40 " 1900	Incorporated with Repealed by	} Law 1 of 1901.
" 8 " 1867	Incorporated with and sections 2 and 36 amended by	
" 9 " 1886 " 15 " " " 22 " " " 39 " 1893 " 33 " 1899 " 18 " 1891	} Amended by	... Law 3 of 1901.
21 Vic., Ch. 30		
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" 34 " 1900		
" 26 " 1868 " 17 " 1890		
" 20 " 1881 " 34 " 1882 " 25 " 1886 " 26 " 1887		
" 34 " 1881	Section 26 amended by	... Law 13 of 1901.
" 12 " 1889	} Sections 29 and 39 amended by Section 32 repealed and new Section substituted Sections 112, 114, 116, 122, 123, 149, and Clause 40 of Schedule "A" repealed by Incorporated with	} Law 14 of 1901.
" 30 " 1898		
" 37 " 1896	Section 1 Sub-section 3 partially repealed Section 2 amended by Both Laws incorporated with	} Law 15 of 1901.

STATUTES AND LAWS

Repealed, Amended or otherwise affected by Laws 1 to 25 of 1901.

Statutes or Laws Repealed or Amended.	How Affected.	Number of Law of 1901.
Law 21 of 1884 " 3 " 1885 " 16 " 1885 " 13 " 1886 " 40 " 1887 " 28 " 1888 " 18 " 1891 " 27 " 1892 " 24 " 1894 " 5 " 1897 " 31 " 1900	Incorporated with Whole Law repealed by	Law 17 of 1901.
" 11 " 1893	Amended by	... Law 19 of 1901.
" 13 " 1900	Incorporated with	... Law 20 of 1901.
" 32 " 1892	Section 10 repealed by	... Law 23 of 1901.
" 20 " 1867 " 27 " 1870	Amended by	... Law 24 of 1901.
" 33 " 1868 " 27 " 1896 " 22 " 1899	Schedule amended by Section 26 repealed by Section 10 amended by Sections 6, 9 and 11 repealed by Section 5 repealed by all three Laws incorporated with	Law 25 of 1901.



JAMAICA--LAW 1 OF 1901.

The Jamaica Railway Vesting Law, 1901.

[24th April, 1901.]

WHEREAS by a Decree of the Supreme Court of Jamaica Preamble
made under the provisions of Section 152 of Law 12
of 1889, (The Jamaica Railway Company's Law 1889,) on the
11th day of April, 1900, (hereinafter called the Final Decree)
it is ordered :—

(a.) That the Government of Jamaica do allot to each
First Mortgage Bondholder whose bond has not
been redeemed and cancelled, Jamaica Govern-
ment Inscribed Stock bearing interest at the rate
of three and a half per centum per annum from
the 24th day of January, 1899, at the rate of £100
per bond.

(b.) That the Government of Jamaica do pay to each
such Bondholder interest as follows :—

To the holders of 70 bonds of £100 each, Nos.
14501 to 14550 both inclusive, and Nos. 14801 to
14820 both inclusive, the sum of £7 on each such
bond; to the holders of 50 other bonds of £100
each, Nos. 14551 to 14600 both inclusive, the sum
of £5 5s. 0d., on each such bond; to the holders of
14436 other issued and unredeemed bonds of £100
each, the sum of £6 for interest on each bond.

- (c.) That the Government of Jamaica do pay the debts of the Company found to be due and payable by the Registrar's report made under the decree for winding up of 24th day of January, 1899, as follows:—

Frances Isabella Miller	£6	19	6
W. C. R. Chandler	18	12	0
E. A. Bayley	7	4	0
Mildred Goyneche & Co.	15	13	7
A. H. Isaacs	7	0	0
C. M. Farquharson & Co.	51	10	0
E. Astley Smith	6	17	6
Charles Wright	20	5	6
Arnold Malabre & Co.	175	10	2
A. G. McCatty & Son	6	0	0
Gillespie Bros. & Co.	7	15	7
E. Lyons & Son	787	8	4
And to Park Son & Co. admitted upon proof lodged since the making of the said report	1232	6	1
And to Aston W. Gardner & Co., ad- mitted under like proof	21	15	9

- (d.) That upon the Government of Jamaica allotting Inscribed Stock as aforesaid under (a) hereof, that is to say, in respect of 14556 bonds each unredeemed and uncanceled in the hands of the Bondholders, and paying under (b) hereof to the holders of 70 bonds Nos. 14501 to 14550 both inclusive, and Nos. 14801 to 14820 both inclusive, for interest, the sum of £7 on each such bond; and to the holders of other 50 bonds Nos. 14551 to 14600 both inclusive, for interest, the sum of £5 5s. Od., on each such bond; and to the holders of 14436 other issued and unredeemed bonds, for interest, the sum of £6 on each such bond, and paying under (c)

hereof the debts found as aforesaid to be payable by the Company,

Absolute possession be thereupon given to the Government of Jamaica of all and singular the railway and other mortgage property and all debts owing to the Company, and all the property of the Company, subject only to the claims of the Second Mortgage Bondholders to receive their interest at the rate of four per centum per annum in any year in which the net profits of the railway, after payment thereof of three and a half per centum interest and one per centum sinking fund on the Inscribed Stock allotted to the Bondholders, or to be issued under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be sufficient for such payment.

And whereas the Government of Jamaica, through its agents the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, has made all necessary provision and arrangement for allotting on demand to each First Mortgage Bondholder whose bond has not been redeemed and cancelled, Jamaica Government Inscribed Stock bearing interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum, at the rate of £100 stock for each £100 bond, and such stock has been allotted to such Bondholders as have delivered up their bonds in exchange, and will be allotted forthwith to all others on due delivery of their several bonds.

And whereas the sum of £88,000 has been borrowed by the Government of Jamaica from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury under the Provisions of Law 1 of 1900 (The Railway Loan (Imperial) Law 1900) and has been paid to the Crown Agents for the Colonies with a view to the payment thereof of the interest due on the First Mortgage Bonds. And whereas such provision is more than sufficient for the payment of the amounts due to each First Mortgage Bondholder as specified in the Final Decree, and payments have been made thereout to such Bondholders as have presented and proved their claims, and will be made forthwith to all others on due presentation and proof of their several claims.

And whereas all of the debts of the Company set forth in the Decree above recited have been paid.

And whereas possession of the Jamaica Railway has been given to the Government, and it is expedient that this Law should be passed for the purpose of confirming such possession, and for other the purposes hereinafter appearing.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

Rights of
First Mortgage
Bondholders.

1—The First Mortgage Bondholders of the Jamaica Railway, are hereby declared to be each, in respect of and to the extent of his several holding, entitled to all the rights and privileges of proprietors of Jamaica Government Inscribed Stock, bearing interest at three and a half per centum per annum, as from the 24th of January, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of Law 13 of 1885 (The Inscribed Stock Law) and Law 32 of 1900 (The Jamaica Railway Company's Law 1889, Amendment Law 1900) and the principal moneys and interest secured by the Inscribed Stock allotted, and to be allotted under the Final Decree, are hereby declared to be charged upon, and guaranteed by, and payable out of the General Revenues and assets of the Government of Jamaica accordingly.

Appropriation of
loan of £88,000.

2—The sum of £88,000 received by the Crown Agents for the Colonies shall, to the extent of £87,368 10s. 0d., being the amount of the interest payable by the Government of Jamaica to the holders of 14556 First Mortgage Bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, in accordance with the Final Decree, (that is to say, to the holders of 70 bonds of £100 each, Nos. 14501 to 14550 both inclusive, and Nos. 14801 to 14820 both inclusive, the sum of £7 on each such bond; to the holders of 50 other bonds of £100 each, Nos. 14551 to 14600 both inclusive, the sum of £5 5s. 0d., on each such bond; to the holders of 14436 other issued and unredeemed bonds of £100 each, the sum of £6 for interest on each bond) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the payment of the said interest, and shall be applied solely to the payment

of interest due to, or hereafter becoming due to Bondholders in accordance with the terms of the aforesaid decree.

3—The sum of £631 10s. 0d., being the balance of the loan of £38,000 aforesaid, after deduction of the sum of £87,368 10s. 0d., appropriated to the payment of interest, is hereby appropriated in aid of the costs and charges incidental to the payment of interest to the First Mortgage Bondholders, and to the issue of Inscribed Stock under the Final Decree.

Appropriation of
balance of
£631 10s. 0d.

4—The amount of the balance shall be retained in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, until all the claims for interest due to Bondholders have been paid or extinguished.

Balance to be re-
tained by Crown
Agents.

Provided, that any interest that may be received in respect of deposits made out of the balance of this fund, and any amount in respect of which it is made manifest that no claim can arise or be sustained, shall be transferred to the credit of the General Revenue Account of the Government of Jamaica in aid of the costs and charges incidental to the payment of interest to the First Mortgage Bondholders, and to the issue of Inscribed Stock under the Final Decree.

5—The Jamaica Railway, and all debts owing to the Jamaica Railway Company, and all the property of the Company, subject only to the claims of the Second Mortgage Bondholders to receive their interest at the rate of four per centum per annum in any year in which the net profits of the railway, after payment thereof of three and a half per centum interest and one per centum sinking fund on the Inscribed Stock allotted to the Bondholders, or to be issued under the provision of the Final Decree, are sufficient for such payment, are hereby declared to be the absolute property of the Government of Jamaica, and are hereby vested in the Governor or Officer Administering the Government of the Island for the time being, as contemplated in Section 1 of Law 34 of 1899 (The Jamaica Government Railway Law 1899) which shall be read as one with this Law; and the provisions of this Law shall stand in place of, and have the effect of the Final Decree of the Supreme

Railway and
assets vested in
the Government of
Jamaica.

Court referred to in that Section for absolutely vesting in the Government of Jamaica the rights powers and privileges of the Jamaica Railway Company. But nothing in this Law shall prejudice or impair the rights of the First Mortgage Bondholders, or any other persons, to the allotment of such Inscribed Stock as aforesaid, and to the payment of interest under the Final Decree.

Indemnity of
Trustees of First
Mortgage Bond-
holders.

6—All claims, damages and liabilities incurred by the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders in their administration of the railway, or that may hereafter be established against them in regard to such administration, are hereby declared to be liabilities of the Government of Jamaica, and to be payable out of the General Revenues of the Island, and the Government shall take the place of the Trustees in respect thereof.

Cessation of
Trusts.

7—From and after the passing of this Law the trusts, duties and liabilities of the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders shall cease, and the Trustees are hereby exonerated and released from their Trusteeship and from all claims and demands and liability in respect thereof.

Repeal.

8—Law 40 of 1900, entitled The Jamaica Railway Vesting Law, 1900, is hereby repealed.



JAMAICA—LAW 2 OF 1901.

The Constabulary Law Amendment Law, 1901.

[24th April, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica as follows :—

Preamble.

1—This Law may be cited as “The Constabulary Law Amendment Law 1901,” and shall be read as one with Law S of 1867, referred to hereinafter as the Principal Law, and with any subsequent Law amending the same.

Short title and
incorporation of
Laws.

2—Section 2 of the Principal Law is hereby amended by adding the following clauses thereto—

Probation of
Constables.

“During the first three months after his enlistment,
“every constable shall be deemed to be on probation, and if during that period he is found wanting
“in any such qualities as are likely to render him
“a useful member of the Force, his services may
“forthwith be dispensed with by the Inspector
“General ; at the end of the period aforesaid, if his
“services have not been dispensed with his enlistment shall be deemed to have been duly confirmed.

“The foregoing provision shall apply to every person who
“having left the Force shall subsequently re-enlist
“therein.”

[CH. 2.] *The Constabulary Law Amendment Law, 1901.*

3—Section 36 of the Principal Law is hereby amended by adding the words “obstruct, hinder” between the words “assault” and “or” in the first line, and between the words “assault” and “or” in the second line—and Section 1 of Law 24 of 1875 shall apply to the said section 36 as hereby amended—Provided, that if any person is convicted of a similar offence to that provided against by section 36 aforesaid, within two years of a previous conviction, the Court before which he is convicted, may sentence him to any term, with or without hard labour, not exceeding 12 months.



JAMAICA—LAW 3 OF 1901.

The Registration of Voters Law Amendment Law, 1901.

[24th April, 1901.]

WHEREAS the date of the Tax collecting year has been changed from the first day of August to the first day of April. Preamble.

And whereas it is desirable in consequence to amend the laws relating to the Registration of Voters :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—The Laws in the Schedule hereto are hereby respectively amended— Laws in Schedule amended.

- (a) by substituting the word “February” for the word “June” wherever the same occurs.
- (b) by substituting the word “March” for the word “July” wherever the same occurs.
- (c) by substituting the word “April” for the word “August” wherever the same occurs.
- (d) by substituting the words “30th day of April” for the words “31st day of August” wherever the same occur.
- (e) by substituting the word “January” for the word “May” wherever the same occurs.

Existing Registers. 2—Registers of Voters made under the provisions of the Laws for the time being in force shall continue in force until fresh registers are made up and signed.

Commencement of Law. 3—This Law shall come into operation on the first day of September, 1901.

4—This Law shall be read as one with the Laws in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Year.	Title.
Law 9 of 1886 ...	The Registration of Voters Law, 1886.
Law 15 of 1886 ...	The Registration of Voters Law Amendment Law, 1886.
Law 22 of 1886 ...	The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886.
Law 39 of 1893 ...	The Franchise Regulation Law, 1893.
Law 33 of 1899 ...	The Registration of Voters Law Further Amendment Law, 1899.
Law 18 of 1891 ...	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1891.



JAMAICA—LAW 4 OF 1901.

The Patent Laws, Amendment Law 1901.

[19th April, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:— Preamble.

1—This Law may be cited as “The Patent Laws Amendment Law 1901,” and shall be read as one with Act 21 Victoria Chapter 30 and Law 15 of 1891. Short Title.

2—Section 7 of Act 21 Victoria Chapter 30 is hereby repealed. The effect of this repeal shall be retrospective, and any patent which by reason of the provisions of the said section has been forfeited, shall be revived and reinstated. Provided, that the period for which such patent was originally granted, shall not be extended in any way by such revival, beyond the date when it would have determined had it not been forfeited under the said Section. Retrospective repeal of Sec. 7 of 21 Vic. c. 30.

Provided, that if the invention sought to be protected by any patent which has been forfeited, shall have been put into use in the interim between such forfeiture and the passing of this Law, and such patent is revived under this Law, the continued use of the invention by the person who has so used it, shall not be an infraction of the patent. If between the time of forfeiture by reason of Section 7 of 21 Victoria Chapter 30 aforesaid, and the passing of this Law, any patent has been granted to some one, other than the original patentee, in respect of the same invention, this Law shall not apply. Proviso.

Amendment of
Sec. 4 of Law 15
of 1891.

3—Section 4 of Law 15 of 1891 is hereby amended by deleting the words "acceptance of the application" in line 6 thereof, and substituting therefor the words "when the petition was lodged with the Colonial Secretary as provided by section 12."

Amendment of
Schedule to 21
Vic. Ch. 20.

4—The form of declaration in the Schedule to the Act 21 Vic. Ch. 30 is hereby amended, by deleting the words "and seal" therein, so that a specification need not be given under hand and seal.



JAMAICA—LAW 5 OF 1901.

The Calcium Carbide Sale and Storage Law, 1901.

[30th March, 1901.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the Sale, Storage and use of Calcium Carbide, which is liable under certain conditions to give off gases of a poisonous, inflammable and explosive character: Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Calcium Carbide, for the purposes of this Law, shall be taken to mean any substance capable of evolving acetylene when treated with water. Definition.

2—After First day of June, 1901, no person shall deal in, sell, or store Calcium Carbide anywhere within this Island without a license given in accordance with this Law, or otherwise than according to the terms of such License, under a penalty not exceeding £20 for each offence. Small quantities not exceeding 5lbs. when kept in separate, substantial hermetically closed metal vessels, each containing not more than 1lb., may be kept without a license. License to deal in, sell or store Calcium Carbide.

Penalty.

3—The Governor in Privy Council may make rules for the storage of Calcium Carbide. Such rules shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette, and thereafter they shall have the force of Law. Such rules shall not apply to any house or building which is not within a distance of one hundred yards from any other house. Rules.

Granting and
cancellation of
License.

4—A License shall be granted by the Colonial Secretary if he is satisfied that the rules have been complied with, without any charge, and shall not be subject to any stamp duty. A License may be cancelled and revoked at any time by order of the Governor. Such cancellation and revocation shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall take effect from the date of such publication.

Regulations for
sale of Carbide.

5—No person shall sell, or expose for sale by retail any Calcium Carbide after First day of June, 1901, which is not free from impurities which may render the gas evolved liable to ignite spontaneously. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry":—with the following caution

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas:"—and with the addition:

- (a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;
- (b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;
- (c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of the vendor.

It shall be lawful for any officer of the Customs or Police to take samples of any Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale, and to submit the same to the Island Chemist for his report as to whether the given sample is fit and safe for use. Any Carbide thus certified to be impure to a dangerous extent shall be subject to confiscation.

Penalties.

6—If any person shall commit an offence against any provision of this Law for which no penalty is prescribed, or shall offend against any rule made under its authority, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Recovery of
Penalties.

7—Any penalty under this Law may be recovered summarily before a Resident Magistrate.



JAMAICA—LAW 6 OF 1901.

*The Quit Rents and Produce Protection Duties Appropriation
Law, 1901.*

[19th April, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Preamble.
Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as “The Quit Rents and Pro- Short Title.
duce Protection Duties Appropriation Law, 1901.”

2—From and after the first day of April, 1901, all moneys Quit Rents and
payable for or in respect of Quit Rents under Law 2 of Licenses under
1875, or any other law of this Colony, and all duties pay- Law 37 of 1896
able for or in respect of licenses issued under the Produce appropriated to
Protection Law, 1896, (Law 37 of 1896) or any law amending General Revenue.
the same, shall continue to be raised collected and paid as
heretofore, but instead of being appropriated in the manner
heretofore provided, they shall be appropriated to the Gene-
ral Revenue of the Colony.

Provided, however, that so much of the moneys received Proviso as to
from Quit Rents in each year as may be required to pay the salaries of Superin-
the moieties of the salaries of Superintendents of Parochial Roads tendents of Paro-
and Works in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of chial Roads.
Law 20 of 1886, shall continue as heretofore to be carried to
the credit of the Parochial Road Reserve Fund.

Proviso as to re-
fund of Produce
License,

Provided also that in every case in which a License applied for under the provisions of Law 37 of 1896, shall have been refused, the sum deposited therefor shall forthwith, on application made as heretofore provided by section 12 of the said Law, be refunded out of General Revenue.

Balance at credit
of Agricultural
Produce Protec-
tion Fund trans-
ferred.

3—The balance standing to the credit of the Agricultural Produce Protection Fund on the 31st day of March, 1901, is hereby appropriated to and shall be transferred to the credit of the account of the General Revenue.



JAMAICA—LAW 7 OF 1901.

The Kingston Unoccupied House Rate Law, 1901.

[27th March, 1901.]

WHEREAS by the repeal of Law 11 of 1887, effected by the Parochial Finance Law, (Law 34 of 1900), unoccupied houses in the parish of Kingston have been unintentionally relieved from the payment of the fire-rate imposed under the Fire Brigade Law of 1872: And whereas the General Rate provides, inter alia, for the purposes to which the proceeds of the fire-rate were formerly applied. And whereas it is necessary in the interests of the City of Kingston that unoccupied houses shall contribute towards the expenditure provided for by the General Rate in return for the benefits which they enjoy. Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as “The Kingston Unoccupied House Rate Law, 1901.” Short title.

2—Every person in possession of an unoccupied house in the Parish of Kingston which, if occupied, would be liable to the general rate created under authority of the Parochial Finance Law, (Law 34 of 1900) shall be liable to a rate to be called “the unoccupied house rate.” The unoccupied Unoccupied House Rate.

house rate to be collected for the tax year commencing the 1st day of April, 1901, shall be nine pence half-penny in the pound of annual value, and the rate to be collected for subsequent years shall be fixed, raised and collected in the same way and at the same time as the general rate, and shall be carried to the credit of the parish. Provided that such rate shall not exceed one-fourth of the general rate.

Rate on house subsequently becoming occupied.

3—If any house in respect of which the unoccupied house rate has been paid shall subsequently become occupied during the tax collection year, there shall be deducted from the General Rate then becoming due on such house under the provisions of Section 7 of Law 30 of 1867, so much of the "Unoccupied House Rate" as may have been paid in respect of that portion of the year for which the General Rate has become due and is paid.

Houses relieved under Sec. 3 of Law 21 of 1900.

4—Any house relieved from the General Rate under the provisions of Section 3 of Law 21 of 1900 shall thereupon become liable to the "Unoccupied House Rate."

Commencement of Law.

5—This Law shall come into operation on the first day of April 1901, and shall be construed and read together with Law 34 of 1900.



JAMAICA—LAW 8 OF 1901.

A Law to allow and confirm certain Expenditure in 1899-1900.

[19th April, 1901.]

WHEREAS expenditure was necessarily incurred during the Financial Year 1899-1900 on certain services not provided for, or not fully provided for by Law 35 of 1899: Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—The expenditure during the Financial Year 1899-1900, to the amount of Three thousand two hundred and four pounds, fifteen shillings and eleven pence farthing, on certain services set forth in the Schedule to this Law annexed, and not provided for, or not fully provided for by Law 35 of 1899, is hereby allowed and confirmed. Confirmation of expenditure in Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule.

Charges of Debt	...	£6	13	4
Public Treasury	...	585	5	8½
Railway	...	1,128	17	5½
Stamp Office	...	111	17	7
Excise, Internal Revenue, and Customs	...	70	0	6¾
Postal Service	...	227	1	10½
Telegraphs	...	0	13	9½
Harbours and Pilotage	...	147	3	9
Public Gardens and Plantations	...	97	12	10
Miscellaneous	...	829	9	0½
		<u>£3,204</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11½</u>



JAMAICA—LAW 9 OF 1901.

A Law to impose additional Taxation on Lands in aid of General Revenue.

[27th March, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

Preamble.

1—This Law may be cited as “The Land Tax Law, 1901.” Short Title.

2—In substitution for the duties laid upon persons possessing certain descriptions of lands by the provisions of Section 1 of Law 26 of 1868, and for the taxes leviable on certain other descriptions of lands under the provisions of Section 19 of Law 17 of 1890, there shall be payable in and in respect of the twelve months beginning the first day of April, 1901, the following duties, namely:—

New duties on lands under Section 1 of Law 26 of 1868 and Section 19 of Law 17 of 1890 substituted.

Upon every acre or fractional part of an acre of land			
in Arrowroot, Bananas, Canes, Cocoa, Cocoa-			
nuts, Coffee, Ginger or Tobacco	...	£0	1 0
in Guinea Grass or Para Grass	...	0	0 3
in Common Pasture, Pimento, or Common			
Pasture and Pimento, or in Logwood	...	0	0 2
in any other cultivation not above specified	...	0	0 3
in Wood and Ruinate	...	0	0 0½

3—Where there is more than one kind of crop or cultivation upon one and the same acre of land, the tax to be levied

Tax where more than one crop or cultivation on same acre.

under this Law upon the whole acre on which any such crop or cultivation exists, shall be at the highest of the above rates applicable to any part of such acre.

**Parochial Road
Fund.**

4—There shall be paid out of the proceeds of the taxes raised under the provisions of the foregoing Sections 2 and 3 to the Road Fund of each Parish, an amount equal to the average amount of the taxes collected annually in such Parish under the provisions of Section 1 of Law 26 of 1868, during the 5 years ended 31st July, 1900, and the residue shall be paid to the General Revenue.

**New Schedule to
Section 19 of Law
17 of 1890
substituted.**

5—For the Schedule in Section 19 of Law 17 of 1890, entitled "A Law in aid of Parochial Roads" the following Schedule is hereby substituted:—

For every Holding not exceeding 5 acres	£0	2	0
Exceeding 5 and not exceeding 10 acres	...	0	3 4
" 10 " " 15 "	...	0	4 8
" 15 " " 20 "	...	0	6 0
" 20 " " 30 "	...	0	8 6
" 30 " " 50 "	...	0	13 6
" 50 " " 75 "	...	1	0 0
" 75 " " 100 "	...	1	6 0
" 100 " " 150 "	...	1	15 0
" 150 " " 200 "	...	2	8 0
" 200 " " 300 "	...	3	2 0
" 300 " " 400 "	...	4	0 0
" 400 " " 500 "	...	4	16 0
" 500 " " 600 "	...	5	10 0
" 600 " " 750 "	...	6	5 0
" 750 " " 1000 "	...	7	0 0
" 1000 " " 1500 "	...	8	0 0
For every Holding exceeding 1500 acres	...	10	0 0

Such substituted Schedule shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1902.

**Kingston
Holdings.**

6—There shall be payable in and in respect of the twelve months beginning the first day of April, 1901, on all holdings of land in the Parish of Kingston exceeding 15 acres in ex-

tent, a tax in aid of General Revenue at the rate of one penny an acre.

7—The taxes specified in the foregoing Sections 2, 3 and 5 shall be payable as from the 1st day of April, 1901, and if not paid within 12 months of that date, shall remain due and recoverable at the rates specified; and the taxes due in respect of any period anterior to that date shall remain due and recoverable in accordance with the rates specified in the suspended Schedule in Section 1 of Law 26 of 1868, and with Section 17 of Law 17 of 1890, and with Section 19 of Law 17 of 1890, respectively.

Duration of this
Law.



JAMAICA—LAW 10 OF 1901.

*A Law to Consolidate and amend The Kingston Assessment
Laws.*

[1st May, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council Preamble.
of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as “The Kingston Assessment Short Title.
Committee Law, 1901.”

2—Unless the context requires a different construction Definitions.
“The City Council” means the Mayor and Council of
Kingston.

“The Mayor” means The Mayor of Kingston.

“The Commissioners” means the Kingston General Com-
missioners.

“The Assessors” or “assessor” means the assessors duly ap-
pointed at the date when this Law comes into operation and
includes the assessors who may thereafter be appointed under
the authority of this Law.

“Assessment” includes re-assessment.

“House property” means every dwelling-house, shop,
store, wharf, warehouse, office, or place of business within the
Parish of Kingston, together with the out offices, yards and
curtilages attached thereto respectively.

"Court of Summary Jurisdiction" means two Justices of the Peace for the Parish of Kingston, or any Justice, or Judge having in Kingston aforesaid the powers of two Justices.

Appointment of
Assessment Com-
mittee.

3—Within four weeks of the coming into operation of this Law, and thereafter within two weeks after any general election of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, the Mayor shall, from amongst the City Councillors appoint three to be a Committee, to be called the "Assessment Committee of Kingston," for the investigation and supervision of the valuations to be made as hereinafter mentioned, and to such Committee there shall in addition be appointed by the Governor, four members, three from among the Kingston General Commissioners, and one a resident of Kingston independent of both the above-mentioned bodies.

City Councillors and Commissioners appointed as above provided, shall continue to be members of the Assessment Committee, so long as they shall respectively be members of the City Council, or be Commissioners, or until they shall decline or be unable to act, and the Governor and the Mayor may from time to time supply any vacancies which may arise in the number of persons appointed by them.

Appointments
may be made by
Mayor after time.

4—If the Mayor shall neglect or be prevented from making such appointments within the time above specified, he shall not be deemed to have lost his power to appoint, but he shall make the necessary appointment as soon as possible thereafter.

Vacancy in Com-
mittee.

5—During any vacancy or vacancies in the Assessment Committee, the other or continuing members may act, and shall have the same power and jurisdiction as if no such vacancy had occurred.

Territorial extent
of authority of
Committee.

6—The authority of the Committee shall extend over the Parish of Kingston.

Time and place of
Committee Meet-
ings.

7—The Committee shall hold their first meeting at a place and on a day to be fixed by the Mayor, and the subsequent

meetings of the Committee shall be held at such time, at such place and upon such notice as they shall appoint.

8—At their first meeting, and thereafter when the necessity shall arise, the Committee shall elect one of the members to be Chairman of the Committee, and in his absence from any meeting, the members present shall elect one from among their number to preside. Three members shall be a quorum for the despatch of any business.

Chairman and
quorum of Com-
mittee.

9—The Committee at their first meeting, and whenever necessary thereafter, shall appoint a fit and proper person to be their Clerk, with such remuneration as they may decide, and shall have an office at the Office of the Mayor and Council. The Clerk may be removed from office at any time by the Committee.

Clerk of Com-
mittee.

10—All expenses incurred by the Committee shall be contributed equally by the City Council and by the Commissioners.

Expenses.

11—Whatever is by this Law authorised or directed to be done by the Committee, may be done by a majority of the members who shall be present at a meeting, and when on any question there shall be an equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

Majority and cast-
ing vote.

12—The Committee shall cause a minute of their proceedings, and of the names of the members who attend each meeting, to be duly made from time to time in books to be provided for that purpose, which shall be kept by their Clerk, under their superintendence; and every such entry shall be signed by the presiding Chairman of the Assessment Committee present at the meeting at which the proceeding took place; and such entry, purporting to be so signed, shall be received as evidence in all Courts, and before all Judges, Justices, and others, without proof of such meeting having been duly convened, or held, or of the persons attending such meeting having been or being members of the Committee, or of the signatures of the members, all of which facts shall be presumed until the contrary be proved.

Minutes of pro-
ceedings.

Evidence.

Rules.

13—The Committee may make all necessary rules for the governance of their own proceedings.

Appointment and remuneration of assessors.

14—It shall be lawful for the Committee to appoint two persons to be assessors under this Law, and if necessary to dismiss such assessors. The Committee, with the approval of the Governor, may fix the remuneration to be paid to such assessors, as well in respect of the general septennial assessment, as of any assessment or re-assessment specially directed.

Duties of assessors.

15—Within the six months after the termination of the septennial period for which the assessment roll in existence when this Law comes into operation has been made it shall be the duty of the Assessors:—

- (a.) To ascertain and assess the true annual value, of all house property situate in the Parish of Kingston.
- (b.) To make out four true and correct Assessment Rolls, in the form set out in Schedule A. hereto, of all house property, placing the streets, roads and lanes, in alphabetical order, and the house property in each according to its number or position, and setting forth the data on which the assessed value is arrived at in accordance with the provisions of this Law, and all other particulars required to be filled up in that Schedule, and all other particulars (if any) required to be filled up under or in accordance with any Regulations which may be made as hereinafter mentioned.
- (c.) To return one of the Assessment Rolls, duly signed and sworn to by them before a Justice of the Peace, to the Mayor and Council of Kingston, by lodging the same with the Clerk of the City Council in his Office, and to lodge another Assessment Roll, similarly signed and sworn to, with the Secretary of the Commissioners in his office, and to lodge the third, similarly signed and sworn to, with the Assessment Committee, and to lodge the fourth,

similarly signed and sworn to, with the Collector of Taxes for Kingston in his office.

- (d.) To make assessments, or re-assessments of any house property whenever thereunto required by the Assessment Committee; and within thirty days after the date of any such requisition, to make a return in quadruplicate of the assessment, or re-assessment thereby required, to the Assessment Committee, in such form as the Committee may prescribe, verified on oath before a Justice of the Peace.

The assessment made under Sub-Section (a) of this Section shall continue in force for seven years from the date when it commences to have effect, unless a re-assessment be duly made by order of the Assessment Committee, which is hereby authorised to direct such re-assessment at any time, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained, that is to say:—that no re-assessment of house property which stands already assessed on the assessment roll, shall be made within the septennial period unless

Effect of assess-
ment. 4

- (i.) There has been substantial deterioration in the value of such house property, proved to the satisfaction of the Assessment Committee.
- (ii.) There has been substantial reduction in the annual rental of such house property, proved to the satisfaction of the Committee, by declaration made on oath before a Justice of the Peace by the owner or occupier thereof.
- (iii.) There has been substantial and appreciable improvement, increasing the rateable value of such property.
- (iv.) There has been substantial increase in the annual rental of such house property, proved to the satisfaction of the Committee.

16—In valuing property under this Law, the Assessors shall separately assess every separate tenement falling within the

Tenements.

definition "House Property" and any tenement, though under the same roof as another tenement, shall be deemed to be separate from such other tenement, if it is entered from the street by a separate entrance, and is occupied by a separate person, but not otherwise. In assessing any tenement as aforesaid, the value of out offices, yards, or curtilages occupied by the occupier of such tenement in common with the occupier of any other tenement under the same roof, shall be apportioned by the Assessors between the several occupiers of such tenements.

Bases of assessment.

17—The assessment of the true annual value of house property shall be based,

(a.) On the actual rental of the property when it is wholly occupied at a rental, not subject to the objections indicated in the second part of this Section ;

(1) The actual rental shall mean the full amount received by the landlord from the tenant, when the tenant pays the taxes and rates besides such rental.

(2) The actual rental shall mean the amount received by the landlord from the tenant, less the sum payable for taxes and rates, when the landlord collects those taxes and rates in the rent and pays the same out of the gross amount received by him.

(b.) In all cases in which the property is unoccupied, or not wholly occupied by a tenant at a rental, or where the rental cannot be ascertained, or where there is reasonable ground to believe that the rental has from special circumstances, or the relationship of the parties been mutually fixed at an under value, or made subject to other considerations, or that the alleged rental is not the true rental, then on the full and just yearly rent at which the property is really and bona fide worth to be let. The tenant of any house property may make a declaration in the form given in Schedule B. to this Law before any Assessor.

18—The Assessors are empowered.

Powers of assessors.

(a.) To make all such enquiries and obtain such information, as they may deem necessary or proper, to enable them to ascertain the actual rental, or value of any house property ;

(b.) To enter upon and survey any house property, after first giving to the occupier thereof, or leaving conspicuously posted up on the same, at least three days previous notice of the day and hour when such entry and survey will be made.

19—The Assessment Committee shall give notice, by publication in the Jamaica Gazette, and in one of the daily newspapers published in Kingston, of the return to the Committee of the Roll, or of any assessment or re-assessment, and such Roll, assessment and re-assessment shall be open to public inspection at the office of the said Committee.

Notification and inspection of roll or assessment.

20—Any assessment roll or assessment which may be returned to the Assessment Committee, shall be amended by the assessors by correcting any clerical errors in such roll, or assessment, and by filling up the assessment valuation of all house property which has been omitted, and which has not been assessed at any value, whenever thereunto required by the Assessment Committee.

Amendment of roll.

Every return of any amendment shall be in such form as the Assessment Committee shall prescribe, and shall be verified on oath at the foot thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to the effect that such amendment contains a true correction of the errors contained in the roll, or of omissions therefrom, as the case may be.

In case of the absence from the island, serious illness, or death of an assessor, the power and duty of amending errors and omissions may be exercised and performed by the other, who in such case shall, in the verification of the return, set forth a statement of the cause disabling the other assessor from joining in the making of such return. Any such return of corrections or omissions is hereinafter mentioned as an " Amendment Roll "

Appeal.

21—The Assessment Committee, or any person feeling aggrieved by the assessment of his property may, at any time within thirty days after the first publication of the return to the Committee of the Roll, or of any assessment, or reassessment, appeal against any such assessment, by lodging with the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court a notice of appeal, specifying the house property the assessment of which is complained of, and the name of the person rateable in respect thereof; the said Clerk shall thereupon enter, in a book to be kept for this purpose in his Office, a note of the nature of such appeal and distinguish the same by a number; and thereupon a notice embodying the matter of such appeal, and bearing the number of the note aforesaid, shall be issued by the Clerk of the said Court under the seal of the Court, directed, in case the Assessment Committee is the appellant, to the person rateable in respect of the house property against whose assessment such Committee is appealing or, in case the party appealing is other than the Assessment Committee, directed to the Assessment Committee.

The person to whom such notice is directed shall be and is hereinafter referred to as the respondent.

Such notice shall be served on the respondent eight days at least before the day on which the Court shall be held at which the appeal is to be heard, and delivery of such notice to the respondent, or the service of it on him in such other manner as shall be specified in the rules now or hereafter to be in force concerning the service of summonses in the Resident Magistrates' Courts, shall be deemed good service.

The notice aforesaid shall warn the respondent that the appeal will be heard in the said Court on a day to be named therein, and that he should appear at the said Court on the day named, if he wishes to be heard in answer to such appeal.

On the hearing of such appeal the Assessment Committee may be represented and its case conducted by its Clerk, or any assessor, or any other person appointed by the Committee for such purpose, as the Committee shall direct. The appel-

lant shall begin, and evidence on oath against and in favour of the assessment may be given and received, and the Judge of the Resident Magistrate's Court may affirm or disallow any assessment, and may increase or decrease and fix the assessed annual value of the house property in question, and the decision of the Judge of the Resident Magistrate's Court shall be final.

The appellant shall, at the time of lodging the notice of appeal, pay to the Clerk of the said Court the fee payable to the Bailiff for service of the same, and also a hearing fee of sixpence in the pound on the amount of the assessment: and such hearing fee shall be refunded if the appellant substantially succeeds in his appeal.

The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court shall, within seven days after judgment upon any such appeal, transmit the result of the appeal to the Clerk of the Assessment Committee, who shall note on the Assessment Roll the fact of the appeal; and its results, together with the date of the judgment: and shall transmit to the Clerk of the Mayor and Council and to the Secretary of the Kingston General Commissioners, and to the Collector of Taxes for Kingston, a note of such judgment, and such Clerk, Secretary and Collector of Taxes, shall respectively amend the Assessment Rolls in their possession in accordance therewith.

22—In every case in which any person who has been assessed shall apply for a re-assessment of the premises occupied by him, he shall, with the application, lodge with the Clerk of the Assessment Committee, a sum of money sufficient to cover the costs of such re-assessment, which sum shall be repaid to the applicant if upon the re-assessment the assessment objected to is reduced, but not otherwise.

Application for
re-assessment.

If the result of the re-assessment is that the assessment is not reduced, the amount so deposited shall be applied by the Clerk of the Assessment Committee in reduction of the expenses incurred by the Committee, which are otherwise to be paid as provided by Section 10 hereof.

Publication of
supplemental
assessments and
re-assessments.

23—Every supplemental assessment or re-assessment of any house property, shall be notified in the Jamaica Gazette and one daily paper published in Kingston, and shall be open to inspection, and subject to appeal, and be otherwise dealt with, in like manner in all respects as an original assessment.

Additions and
alterations to Roll
under judgments
or re-assessments.

24—On any amendment Roll, or any assessment under this Law, being returned, or on any judgment of the Judge of the Resident Magistrate's Court varying any assessment being transmitted, the Clerk to the Assessment Committee shall proceed, without making any erasure in the Roll in force for the time being under the provisions of this Law, to make the additions or alterations thereby rendered necessary on the said Roll, accompanied in each case with a note of reference to the Amendment Roll, Assessment, or Judgment, from which such alteration or addition is taken.

Septennial Roll.

25—Each Assessment Roll made and returned under the provisions of this Law, together with such alterations and additions as may be made therein pursuant to the provisions of the next preceding section, shall be the roll in force for the time being until a new septennial Roll shall be made and returned under the provisions of this Law.

Each septennial Assessment Roll, and each assessment, and amendment, shall be deemed to come into force on the day on which notice of the return thereof to the Assessment Committee shall be published.

The Assessment Roll in existence when this Law comes into operation shall, notwithstanding the repeal of the Law under which it was made and anything therein contained, continue to be the roll in force until a new Septennial Roll shall be made and returned under the provisions of this Law.

Roll conclusive.

26—Every house shall, for the purpose of any rate, tax or assessment, payable upon or in respect of the annual value thereof, be deemed and taken conclusively to be of the annual value set against the same in the Roll in force for the time being.

27—It shall be lawful for the Assessment Committee to consider and determine, without reference to the assessors, all cases where re-assessment is ordered in consequence of an alteration in the actual rental of any house property, and the assessment so made by the Committee shall be entered on the Roll by their Clerk, and shall forthwith take effect.

Re-assessment by
Committee
without assessors.

28—In any case where the Assessors are unable to agree as to the annual value of a property, they shall forward a written statement thereof, and of the values which they respectively attribute thereto, to the Chairman of the Assessment Committee, who shall submit the matter to the Committee. The assessed annual value in every such case shall be such sum, not exceeding the higher nor less than the lower of the values attributed thereto by the Assessors, as the Assessment Committee shall decide.

Where Assessors
cannot agree as to
annual value.

29—The following persons are guilty of offences against this Law, and shall be liable, on conviction before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, to maximum penalties of the amounts specified in respect of such offences :—

Offences.

(1.) Any owner, or the agent of any owner, who shall misrepresent to any Assessor, or the Assessment Committee, the true annual rent at which the tenant is occupying any house property,—fifty pounds ;

(2.) Any occupier who shall make any false declaration under this Law, or who shall misrepresent to any Assessor, or the Assessment Committee the true annual rent at which he occupies any house property,—fifty pounds.

(3.) Any person who shall obstruct any assessor in the performance of his duties,—ten pounds ;

(4.) Any Assessor who shall neglect, omit, or refuse any duty hereby imposed on him,—twenty-five pounds.

30—It shall be lawful for the Assessment Committee to make regulations for the guidance of the Assessors in the performance of their duties in assessing house property, and as to furnishing additional particulars or statements beyond

Regulations for
guidance of
Assessors.

those required by this Law, and generally for giving effect to the provisions and intentions of this Law.

The Assessment Committee may prescribe all forms necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Law.

Penalty.

31—If any person contravenes any rule or regulation made under this Law, or any provision of this Law for which no penalty is fixed, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Such rules and regulations shall be signed by the Clerk of the Assessment Committee; and, save and except rules governing the proceedings of the Committee, shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, alter, or add to such regulations.

Such regulations shall respectively come into force on such day as the Governor shall appoint by notice in the Jamaica Gazette, and shall be published in such manner, at such times, and in such special localities, as the Assessment Committee shall from time to time direct.

In default of, and in addition to any such direction as to the publication of all or any of such Regulations, all Regulations for the time being in force under this Law shall be kept in the Office of the Assessment Committee, and be there open for general inspection during office hours.

Evidence.

32—It shall not be necessary to prove in any legal proceedings that any regulation made under the authority of this Law has been passed, approved, or published, but a production of a copy of the Jamaica Gazette purporting to show that the said Regulation has been duly made and approved, shall be sufficient evidence of the due making, approval and publication thereof.

Recovery of penalties.

33—All penalties for a breach of this Law, or of any Rule or Regulation made under its authority, the recovery whereof is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Repeal.

34—The Laws mentioned in Schedule C. hereto are hereby repealed to the extent shown in such Schedule.

SCHEDULE A.

Kingston Assessment Roll 19.—Law 10 of 1901.

Name of Street, Road or Lane.	Name or Number of House	Name of Occupier or of owner in the case of an unoc- cupied house.	By what Claim of Right.	Annual Value.	How ascertained.	Grounds for not assessing on rental, when it is not so assessed.
King Street	No. 1, 2, &c.	John Smith	As tenant	£ 30 0 0	By tenant's de- claration	—
Windward Road	Ellesmere	John Jones	As owner	50 0 0	...	Not rented.
Water Lane	No. 1, 2, &c.	James Smith	In charge for owner	10 0 0	...	Ditto Tenant is landlord's son, and the value of the freehold is estimated at £1,000, while the alleged rent is £20. Tenant refuses to state amount of rent. Tenant only occupies part of the property, &c.

We, the Assessors appointed under the Law to consolidate and amend the Kingston Assessment Laws (Law 10 of 1901) make oath and say, that the above contains, to the best of our knowledge and belief, a true, full and just account of all household property in the Parish of Kingston rateable to the relief of the poor or of the above household property referred to us for special assessment (as the case may be) and of all particulars relating thereto, required by that Law to be set forth in the Assessment Roll thereby provided for.

(To be signed by the two Assessors, and sworn to by them respectively, before a Justice of the Peace).

SCHEDULE B.

Tenants Declaration—Law 10 of 1901.

I, A B., of (*describe the house*) in the Parish of Kingston, declare that I occupy the said household property as tenant thereof to C. D., of at a rental of pounds per annum, quarter, or month, &c. (*as the case may be*), and no more, and I believe the same to be the rental value of the same.

Dated this day of 19 .

A. B.

SCHEDULE C.

Law 20 of 1881 The whole.

" 34 of 1882 do.

" 25 of 1886 do.

" 26 of 1887 do.



JAMAICA—LAW 11 OF 1901.

The Appropriation Law, 1901-1902.

[30th March, 1901.]

WHEREAS of the amount of seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and three pounds and fourteen shillings, required for the service of the Civil Government of this Island, and for other purposes, for the Financial Year to end on the 31st day of March, one thousand nine hundred and two, the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine thousand and ninety-six pounds eight shillings and four pence has been provided for by Law, and it is now requisite to make a further provision of four hundred and seventy nine thousand four hundred and seven pounds five shillings and eight pence. Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :—

1.—The Treasurer of the Island shall on the warrant of the Governor, pay a sum not exceeding in the aggregate four hundred and seventy nine thousand four hundred and seven pounds five shillings and eight pence, for defraying the several charges and expenses of the Civil Government of this Island, and for other purposes, for the Financial Year to end on the 31st day of March, one thousand nine hundred and two, set forth in the Schedule to this Law annexed, £479,407 5s. 8d.
appropriated as
per Schedule.

[CH. 11.] *The Appropriation Law, 1901-1902.*

SCHEDULE TO APPROPRIATION LAW.

Schedule.		£	s.	d.
	Charges of Debt	---	474	12 8
	Pensions	...	707	14 2
	The Governor and Staff	...	1,500	14 1
	Privy Council	...	55	0 0
	Legislative Council	...	502	0 0
	Colonial Secretariat	...	2,992	14 0
	Public Works Department	...	12,635	0 0
	Lands Department	...	3,444	4 0
	Audit Department	...	3,519	14 0
	Public Treasury	...	4,436	14 9
	Government Savings Bank	...	2,982	15 9
	Clerks of Parochial Boards	...	900	0 0
	Stamp Office	...	839	16 0
	Excise, Internal Revenue and Customs	...	38,518	19 9
	Postal Service	...	25,980	10 11
	Telegraphs	...	7,411	13 0
	Judicial	...	10,708	15 4
	Medical	...	41,792	14 6
	Constabulary and Prisons	...	72,524	9 9
	Reformatories	...	3,106	11 0
	Industrial Schools	...	1,266	11
	Education	...	55,870	11 2
	Harbours and Pilotage	...	1,447	0 0
	Military	...	9,712	8 6
	Registrar General's Department and Island Record Office	...	94	0 0
	Registration of Titles	...	269	16 0
	Government Printing Office	...	7,445	0 4
	Institute of Jamaica	...	1,250	0 0
	Agricultural Services	...	7,706	3 0
	Miscellaneous	...	6,157	4 0
	Public Works and Buildings	...	64,452	0 0
	Light Houses	...	3,251	18 0
	Railway	...	85,000	0 0
	Agricultural Lecturer	...	450	0 0
			<u>£479,407</u>	<u>5 8</u>



JAMAICA—LAW 12 OF 1901.

The Match Excise Duty Law, 1901.

[30th March, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and the Legislative Council Preamble.
of Jamaica, as follows :—

1—In this Law unless the context requires a different Definitions.
construction ;—

The “Collector” shall mean and include the Collector of Collector.
Taxes and the Assistant Collector of Taxes for the Parish or
District in which a Match Manufactory is situated, and any
person authorised in writing by the Collector General to visit
and inspect Match Manufactories ;

“Match Manufacturer” shall mean and include every per- Match manufac-
son beneficially interested in or directing the manufacture of turer.
Matches. Provided that when there is more than one such
person so concerned in such manufacture in connection with
any one manufactory, the discharge by any one of such per-
sons of any obligation imposed on them by this Law, shall
relieve the others of them of that particular obligation in
respect of that manufactory.

“Match” shall mean and include Lucifer Matches and Match.
other similar articles used for producing fire by friction.

2—From and after the coming into operation of this Law Duty on matches
there shall be raised and paid for the use of the Government manufactured in
a duty of Three-pence upon every gross of boxes of Matches Jamaica.

manufactured in this Island containing 50 sticks or less per box, boxes containing a greater number of sticks shall pay duty in proportion, and such duty shall be ascertained and collected in manner hereinafter provided.

License duty.

3—No person shall, after the coming into operation of this Law, engage in the business of manufacturing Matches in this Island, unless such person shall, in respect of each Manufactory, pay a license duty of One Pound per annum.

Application for license.

4—Every Match Manufacturer shall, within 10 days after the coming into operation of this Law, and every person who intends to become a Match Manufacturer shall, before commencing such business, apply to the Collector for a License and pay the duty thereon, whereupon the Collector shall issue a License.

Penalty for manufacturing matches without license.

Any person who shall, after the coming into operation of this Law, engage in the manufacture of Matches without obtaining a License as herein provided, or in a place other than stated in the License, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

License period.

5—All licenses under this Law shall be for the period from the 1st April in the one year to the 31st March in the succeeding year.

Provided that if any person shall commence business after the 1st day of April in any year, he shall pay the duty, or proportion of duty, for so many quarters of a year (the fractional part of a quarter being reckoned as a quarter) as shall remain of the current licensing year: Provided further, that no person shall be deemed to commence business who has had a license in the same Parish during the preceding year.

Ingiving.

6—Every Match Manufacturer shall, within ten days after the passing of this Law, or before commencing business, make a statutory declaration before a Justice of the Peace, or the Collector, containing a true and particular account of any premises, house and building, place, or yard used, or to be

used, for the purpose of manufacturing or storing Matches, and the names of the persons carrying on the manufactory, and of the person in charge of the manufactory, and any person who shall fail to make the ingiving herein prescribed, or who shall make use of any other premises, house, building, place, or yard for the purpose of manufacturing, or assisting in the manufacture, or in the storing of Matches, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds. Every statutory declaration shall be delivered to the Collector within ten days after the passing of this Law, or before the declarant begins business: Provided always, that every Match Manufacturer shall notify the Collector within ten days of any change in the persons carrying on the manufactory, or of the person in charge of the same, and no premises, house, building, place, or yard shall be used for the manufacture or storing of Matches, without the same being first notified in writing to the Collector. Penalty.

7—There shall be at least one approved store attached to or in connection with every Match Manufactory. This store shall be used solely for storing boxes of Matches manufactured in that manufactory, and all boxes of Matches shall, immediately upon being manufactured, be conveyed to the store. Store for matches
manufactured.

Boxes of Matches found in any part of the licensed premises, other than the approved store, shall be liable to forfeiture and may be seized by the Collector.

If after any such store has been approved, it shall, in the opinion of the Collector, become insecure, he shall give notice in writing to the person in charge of the manufactory specifying the nature of the insecurity; and, if after the expiration of two months from the date of such notice, the store has not been made secure and again approved by the Collector, it shall cease to be an approved store.

8—Every Match Manufacturer shall keep and write up daily a book showing all Matches manufactured and disposed of in detail according to the form to be prescribed by the Go- Manufacturer to
keep books.

vernor in Privy Council. This book shall be kept in an accessible place in the Match Manufactory, and be open to examination by the Collector on the occasion of his visits, and the daily entry shall be signed each day by the manufacturer or person in charge of the manufactory. In the event of no Matches being manufactured on any day, an entry to that effect duly signed shall be made.

Manufacturer to keep record of materials purchased or used.

9—Every Match Manufacturer shall keep for the inspection of the Collector a record in a form to be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council, of the materials purchased or used in the manufacture of Matches.

Quarterly returns.

10—Every Match Manufacturer shall prepare a return and deliver the same to the Collector within ten days after each quarter day, showing the quantity of Matches manufactured during the preceding quarter and the disposal thereof. This return shall be verified by the Match Manufacturer by Affidavit or Statutory Declaration before a Justice of the Peace or the Collector.

Payment of duty.

11—Every Match Manufacturer shall, within ten days after the delivery of the return hereinbefore mentioned, pay the prescribed duty.

Enforcement of duty

12—Whenever any duty payable under this Law shall not be forthwith paid, the Collector is hereby authorized to enforce payment under the Tax Collection Laws, (32 of 1867 and 14 of 1869) in the same manner as he is thereby authorized to enforce payment of taxes in respect of which an ingiving had been made, but which had not been paid.

Penalties.

13—Every manufacturer who shall neglect to keep any book hereinbefore required in the manufactory and accessible to the Collector, or who shall omit to make the daily entries therein, or to sign them, or who shall make any false statement in the ingiving under Section 6 hereof, or who shall fail to notify any change under the said Section, or who shall make a false entry therein, or who shall fail to make the return required by Section 10, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

14—If any boxes of Matches are destroyed by fire or other accident whilst in any Match Manufactory, the Revenue Commissioner may, on proof to his satisfaction of such destruction, remit the duty payable in respect of such boxes of Matches.

Remission of duty on matches destroyed

15—Except on Sundays and Public Holidays the Collector may, during the hours of daylight, enter any premises, house, building, place, or yard specified in the declaration and notice required by Section 6 hereof, and may inspect any of the materials used in the manufacture of Matches, and may take an account of the Matches on hand, and any Match Manufacturer who, or whose employees, shall fail to afford the Collector reasonable facilities for the discharge of the duties hereby required, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Entry and inspection of match manufactory.

16—When any Revenue Officer, by affidavit satisfies any Justice of the Peace, that he has reasonable cause to suspect the existence on any unlicensed premises of any Match Manufactory, or any boxes of Matches on which duty has not been paid, such Justice may issue a warrant for the search of such premises directed to such Revenue Officer, either solely or with others, and it shall be lawful for such officer and all others authorised by such warrant, being furnished therewith to enter, if necessary by force, and search such premises at any hour of the day or night, and to remove all articles used for the manufacture of Matches, and all manufactured Matches on which duty has not been paid.

Search warrant.

17—Every Match Manufacturer shall be responsible for any act of any employee in contravention of this Law, or any failure to comply with its provisions on the part of such employee.

Manufacturer responsible for acts of employees.

18—Any person offending against the provisions of this law, or of any rules made under this Law in respect of which no penalty is prescribed, shall on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

General penalties.

Recovery of penalties.

19—Penalties imposed under this Law may be recovered before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and in default of payment the Court may order the offender, in the case of a fine of Twenty Pounds or upwards, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and in all other cases, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding thirty days. Penalties when recovered shall be applied as follows:—One half of the net proceeds of any penalty, after the payment of the costs of recovery, to the Crown, and one half to the informer and Detecting Officer.

Rules.

20—The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make, and when made may rescind, alter, or repeal rules for carrying out the provisions of this Law, and as to any matter arising under this Law, and may enforce such rules by means of penalties, not exceeding £20, to be recovered as penalties under this Law.

Any rules made in pursuance of this section shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette, and shall be deemed to be within the powers conferred by this Law, and shall be of the same force and effect as if enacted in this Law, and shall be judicially noticed.



JAMAICA—LAW 13 OF 1901.

*The Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law, Amendment
Law 1901.*

[9th, July, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:— Preamble.

1—This Law may be cited as the Industrial Schools Amendment Law, 1901. Short Title.

2—(i.) Every child sent to an Industrial School after the passing of this Law shall, from the expiration of the period of his detention at such school, remain up to the age of eighteen under the supervision of the Superintendent of the School. Supervision of child after expiration of period of detention.

(ii.) The Superintendent may grant to any child under his supervision a license in the manner provided by Section twenty of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law, 1881, (Law 34 of 1881) and may revoke any such license, and recall the child to the school: and any child so recalled may be detained in the school for a period not exceeding three months, and may at any time be again placed out on license: Provided that— Licenses under Section 20 of Law 34 of 1881.

(a) no payment shall be made by the Superintendent in respect of the board or maintenance of any such child under license, and no charge

shall be made against any parish in regard to any child so recalled exceeding one-half of the weekly sum fixed by the Governor in Privy Council as the sum payable by a Parochial Board in respect of a child detained in an Industrial School and chargeable to such Board.

- (b) a child shall not be so recalled unless the Superintendent is of opinion that the recall is necessary for the protection of the child: and
 - (c) the Superintendent shall send to the Colonial Secretary an immediate notification of the recall of any child, and shall state the reasons for the recall; and
 - (d) he shall again place the child out as soon as possible, and at latest within three months after the recall, and shall forthwith notify the Colonial Secretary that the child has been placed out.
- (iii.) A license granted to a child within three months before attaining the age of sixteen shall continue in force after the child attains that age, and may be revoked or renewed in the manner provided by Section twenty of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law, 1881.

Amendment of
Section 26 of Law
34 of 1881.

3—Section twenty-six of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law, 1881, shall be read and construed as if after the three offences therein severally specified there were added the following offence; namely—

Fourth.—Knowingly assists or induces directly or indirectly, a child placed on license to escape from any person with whom the child is so placed on license, or prevents the child from returning to any person aforesaid.

4—Any child detained in an Industrial School at the passing of this Law may consent in writing to come under the provisions of this Law, and thereupon the Colonial Secretary, if satisfied that the consent was given voluntarily, and with full knowledge of its effect, may order that the provisions of this Law shall apply to the child, and they shall apply accordingly.

Child in Industrial School at passing of this Law may consent to come under its provisions.



JAMAICA—LAW 14 OF 1901.

A Law to amend the Jamaica Railway Company's Law, 1889.

[16th July, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:— Preamble.

1—Section 29 of Law 12 of 1889 (hereinafter called the Principal Law) is hereby amended by the addition of the following at the end thereof:— Sec. 29 of Law 12 of 1889 amended.

“Provided that fences of the same type as those which have heretofore been erected and maintained shall be considered sufficient for all purposes.”

2—Section 32 of the Principal Law is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:— Sec. 32 of Law 12 of 1889 repealed and re-enacted.

“32—Whenever in the opinion of the Director of Public Works it is necessary for the public safety that there shall be gates and turnstiles across a public road where the same is crossed by the Railway on a level, it shall be lawful for him to require the railway authorities to erect such gates and turnstiles, and thereafter such railway authorities shall maintain the same in good and sufficient order

Provided always, that in the absence of such gates, cattle guards shall be placed across the railway on both sides of the road.”

3—Any person who shall wilfully or negligently cause or permit any horned stock, horse, mule, or ass, belonging to him Wilful or negligent trespass on railway.

or under his control, to trespass on the Railway, shall on conviction, be fined a sum not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

Section 39 of Law
12 of 1889
amended.

4—Section 39 of the Principal Law is hereby amended by omitting the words commencing "Not exceeding" in the eighth line to the end of the Section

Repeal.

5—Sections 112, 114, 116, 122, 123, and 149 of the Principal Law, and clause 40 of the agreement forming Schedule "A" to such Law, and the first portion of Schedule II to such agreement referring to passenger fares and the charges for goods, are hereby repealed.

6—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the conduct of all persons employed on the Railway. Any person offending against such regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, which may be recovered summarily before a Resident Magistrate.

Director of Rail-
way may sue and
be sued.

7—The Director of the Railway may sue and be sued in respect of any cause of action relating to the Railway; and in any suit or action to be brought by or against the Director of the Railway, it shall be sufficient to describe him as Director of the Railway, without naming him; and such action or suit shall not abate by the death, resignation, departure from this island, or removal from office, of the person holding the office of Director of the Railway.

Indemnity of
Director of Rail-
way and persons
employed under
him.

8—The Director of the Railway, and all persons employed by or under him, shall be exempt from personal responsibility for any act done under the provisions and powers of this Law; and all damages and costs which may be recovered against the Director of the Railway in any action or suit for acts so done, shall be paid out of General Revenue, on the warrant of the Governor.

Limitation and
notice of action.

9—Any action or prosecution for anything done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Law, shall be commenced within three calendar months after the thing done, and not otherwise. Notice in writing of such action or prosecution, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the

intended defendant, one calendar month at the least before the commencement of the action or prosecution.

In any such action or prosecution the defendant may plead generally that the act complained of was done in pursuance or execution, or intended execution of this Law, and give the special matter in evidence at any trial to be held thereupon.

The plaintiff shall not recover if tender of sufficient amends is made before action brought, nor after action brought, if a sufficient sum of money has been paid into Court by or on behalf of the defendant.

If the verdict is for the defendant, or if the plaintiff is nonsuited, or discontinues the action after issue joined, or if judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his costs as between Solicitor and Client, and shall have the like remedy for the same as a defendant has by law for costs in other cases.

The plaintiff, though a verdict is given for him, shall not recover costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial is had certifies his approbation of the action.

10—This Law and the Jamaica Railway Company's Law 1889 shall be taken and read together as one Law.

Incorporation of
Laws.



JAMAICA—LAW 15 OF 1901.

The Produce Protection Laws, Amendment Law, 1901.

[16th July, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Preamble.
Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law shall be read as one with Law 37 of 1896, Incorporation of Laws.
(hereinafter referred to as the Principal Law,) and with Law
30 of 1898, and the three Laws shall be cited as “The Pro-
duce Protection Laws 1896 to 1901,” and are hereinafter re-
ferred to as the Produce Protection Laws.

2—In so far as sub-section 3 of section 1 of Law 30 of Partial repeal of Section 1 of Law 30 of 1889.
1898 altered the amount payable for a license under No. 2
Class of the the second Schedule to Law 37 of 1896, the same
is hereby repealed, and the amount payable for such license
shall be as originally fixed by Section 5 of Law 37 of 1896
before mentioned.

Provided, that the Governor in Privy Council may reduce Governor may reduce License duty.
the amount payable for a license to deal in any article of
produce included or hereafter to be included in No. 2 Class
of the second Schedule aforesaid, to such an amount as he
may deem expedient, not being less than Four Shillings.

3—Section 2 of the Principal Law is amended by substituting “or” for “and” between the words “buying” and Section 2 of Law 37 of 1896 amended.

“selling,” and also between the words “buying” and “exporting” in the second line of such section.

Provided, that the said section shall not apply to growers of produce selling or exporting produce grown upon their own property, or to persons buying produce for domestic use.

Licenses for Servants or Agents of Dealers.

4—Every dealer employing a servant or agent to purchase produce for him away from the premises specified in his license, shall be required to obtain a license for such servant or agent, for which there shall be paid a fee of two shillings.

Application for and duration of servants' or agents' License.

5—Every dealer wishing to obtain such license for his servant or agent, shall apply to the Clerk of the Courts for the Parish for which the person is sought to be licensed, and shall state the name and residence of the dealer and of such servant or agent in full; the parish for which the license is desired; how long the person to be licensed has been in the employ of the dealer; that such person has not been convicted of any crime or offence involving fraud or dishonesty; and is, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, an honest person and fit to be licensed; and such statement shall be accompanied by a certificate from a Justice of the Peace that the proposed licensee is well known to such Justice of the Peace to be an honest person, and fit to be licensed under this Law; and by a statement in writing from the Chief Officer of Constabulary, that he is satisfied there is no reason why the license should not be granted.

On the receipt of such application as herein provided, accompanied by the certificate of a Justice of the Peace and the statement of the Chief Officer of Constabulary, the Clerk of the Courts shall grant the license on the Form provided in the Schedule hereto to such servant or agent as such, which shall remain in force so long as he is such servant or agent, and the dealers' license continues, and no longer.

Penalty for employing unlicensed servant or agent.

6—If any dealer employs any servant or agent as above-mentioned, without first obtaining for him the necessary license, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Produce Protection Laws.

7—If any dealer fails to exhibit and to keep exhibited at all times the board required by Section 10 of the Principal Law, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

Penalty for breach
of Section 10 of
Law 37 of 1896.

8—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to prescribe and make the necessary forms for books or records which dealers are required to keep under the Principal Law, and if any dealer fails or refuses to keep the prescribed book or record with care and accuracy, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Produce Protection Laws.

Produce Books.

9—Any Justice of the Peace, Officer of Constabulary, or constable may at any time require a dealer or any person acting as his servant or agent, for whom a license is required under this Law, to produce his license for inspection; a failure without good excuse, or a refusal to produce a license when so required, shall be an offence against the Produce Protection Laws.

Production of
License.

10—When any person shall without a license purchase produce, for dealing in which a license is required under the Produce Protection Laws, and shall be prosecuted for so doing, the burden of proving that he purchased such produce for private consumption and without any intention to deal in the same, shall be cast upon such person, and if upon being prosecuted, he fails to satisfy the Resident Magistrate that he purchased with no intention to deal, as defined by the Law, in such produce, he may be convicted of an offence against the Produce Protection Laws.

Onus probandi.

11—This Law shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation published in the Jamaica Gazette.

Commencement
of Law.

Schedule.

FORM OF AGENT OR SERVANT'S LICENSE.

THE PRODUCE PROTECTION LAWS, 1896-1901.

NO.

Parish of

This is to certify that on the _____ day of _____, A.B., was on the application of C.D., a Licensed Dealer under the said Laws, licensed to purchase Agricultural Produce of Class No. _____ of the Second Schedule to Law 37 of 1896, on behalf of the said C.D., at places in this parish other than on the licensed premises of the said C.D.

This License expires on the

day of

E.F.,

Clerk of Courts, Parish of



JAMAICA—LAW 16 OF 1901.

A Law to give effect to certain stipulations contained in the Convention made between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, relative to the disposal of real and personal property, signed at Washington on the 2nd of March, 1899.

[9th July, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :—

1—In case of the death in this Colony of a citizen of the United States, having real or personal property situate in Jamaica, and without having therein any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, it shall be the duty of the Administrator General, so soon as he shall become aware of the fact, to inform the United States Consul of the circumstance, in order that the information may be immediately forwarded by him to persons interested, if he knows or can ascertain who the same may be.

Death of Citizen of U. S. A., with out known representatives.

2—The said Consul shall have the right to appear, either in person or by delegate, in all legal or other proceedings taken in this Colony in respect of such property as aforesaid, on behalf of any absent heirs or creditors of the deceased, until such heirs or creditors are otherwise duly represented.

U. S. A., Consul to appear for representatives.

ANALYSIS OF LAW.

- Section 1. Commencement
2. Repeal
3. Interpretation
4. Constitution of Parochial Boards—Corporate name—
Corporate powers—Port Royal Board excepted from the Law
5. Appointment of Clerk and Officers
6. Election of Parochial Board—existing Parochial Board to continue till expiration of election period
7. Electoral Divisions
8. Number of members for each Division
9. Electors for each Division
10. Appointment of places for Elections
11. Notice of Elections
12. Appointment of Returning Officer; his duties
13. Casual vacancies, tenure of office by member filling
14. Incorporates Law 21 of 1884, a Law Regulating Elections.
15. Condition of due nomination of Candidates
16. Procedure when Candidate returned for more than one Division
17. Election Petitions Law, 1885, incorporated
18. Number votes for each voter
19. Expense of Elections to be borne by Parochial Boards
20. Official declaration by members
21. First meeting after General Election—Election of Chairman
22. Annual Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
23. Who shall preside—original and casting vote of President
24. Qualifications and Disqualifications of Members
25. Subsequent Disqualification vacates seat
26. Contracts by Member with Board void. When Contracts permitted
27. Penalty on Member receiving money on void Contract
28. Vacancies—what fact creates them
29. Penalty on Member voting if disqualified or after seat vacant
30. No seat deemed vacant, till vacancy entered on minutes of Board or declared by Supreme Court
31. Proceedings to declare seat vacant on certificate of
32. Notice to Member of his disqualification
33. Proceedings against Member sitting and voting when not qualified
34. Power to dissolve Board—consequences of dissolution
35. Power of Board to lease land
36. Compulsory acquisition of land
37. Incorporation of Lands Clauses Law
38. Disposal of lands not required
39. Validating past proceedings
40. Power to Expel Member
41. Corporate name of Kingston Board
42. Power to make bye-laws.
43. Quorum.



JAMAICA--LAW 17 OF 1901.

The Parochial Boards Laws Consolidation Law, 1901.

[7th August, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :—

1—This Law shall come into operation upon such day as the Governor shall notify by proclamation published in the Jamaica Gazette. Commencement.

2—The Laws specified in the schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent therein set forth. Repeal.

3—In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.
“Parochial Board” means the Parochial Board of any parish of this Colony, and includes “The Mayor and Council of Kingston;” it shall also include the Municipal Board, The Board of Parochial Road Commissioners and the Parochial Board constituted under Law 16 of 1885, wherever reference to any of the said boards is made in any law of this Colony.

“Chairman” means the Chairman of a Parochial Board and includes the Mayor of Kingston.

CONSTITUTION.

4—The Parochial Board, shall be composed of the Custos of the Parish, the member of the Legislative Council for the electoral district constituted by the Parish, or of which the Parish forms part, (provided that such member is registered as a voter at Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Council in respect of a qualification arising within the

Constitution of
Parochial Boards—
Corporate name—
Corporate powers—
Port Royal
Board excepted
from the Law.

Parish) and of such number of members, not less than nine, and not more than fifteen, elected for the several divisions of the Parish (as hereinafter provided), as the Governor in Privy Council may in the case of each Parish determine.

Provided, that the above provisions as to the Custos of the Parish and the Member of the Legislative Council being members of the Parochial Board, shall not apply to the Parish of Kingston.

The Parochial Boards so constituted shall in their respective Parishes be deemed to be to all intents and purposes the successors of the old Municipal Boards, the Boards of Parochial Road Commissioners and the Parochial Boards as constituted under Law 16 of 1885, and shall be corporations by their respective names, and each of them may make contracts and sue and be sued in such name, and may have a common seal, and acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property.

Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall affect the constitution of the Port Royal Parochial Board under Law 13 of 1900, or shall affect, or be deemed to repeal any of the provisions of that Law in so far as they deal with The Port Royal Parochial Board—having regard to the foregoing, the said Law, 13 of 1900, shall be read together and as one with this Law.

OFFICERS.

Appointment of;
Clerk and Officers.

5—The Parochial Board may employ a clerk and such other officers and servants as may be necessary, on such terms as to service and remuneration as the said Board may determine, subject to the approval of the expenditure by the Governor.

Provided, that no such clerk shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided always, that every clerk or other officer or servant who, at the time of the passing of this Law, holds office under any Parochial Board, shall continue to hold such office

under the same conditions as to service and removal from office as are in force at the date of the commencement of this Law.

ELECTIONS.

6—A general election of members to serve on the Parochial Board shall be held in each Parish in every third year following the last previous general election, on such day or days between the 8th and 15th of September, both inclusive, as the Governor may in the case of each Parish direct.

Election of Parochial Board—existing Parochial Board to continue till expiration of election period.

Provided, that this shall not apply to a General Election held after a dissolution of the Board by the Governor, in which case no election shall take place until the period for which the Board was dissolved has expired, and the Board thus returned shall only continue until the next triennial general election, unless it shall be dissolved in the meantime.

An election to supply any casual vacancy in any division shall be held on such day as the Chairman shall direct. Such day shall be within one month of the vacancy having been entered on the minutes of the Board.

The Parochial Boards in existence when this Law comes into operation shall continue until the due expiration of the period for which they have been elected, or until the happening of such event as under the law shall sooner terminate such period.

7—For the purposes of this Law, every Parish shall be divided into such number of Divisions, not less than three and not more than six, as the Governor in Privy Council may from time to time by order in Council determine. And each such Division shall have such boundaries as may in like manner be determined.

Electoral Divisions.

Provided, that this section shall not apply to the Parish of Kingston, or the Parish of Port Royal, the members elected to serve on the Parochial Board for such Parishes, shall be elected and serve for the whole Parish, and not for any ward or division thereof.

Provided, that any order for the purposes of fixing the divisions aforesaid, made prior to the commencement of this Law, shall continue in force until an order under this section shall have been made.

The Governor in Privy Council may revoke, alter, or vary any order made under this section, and may make a new order, but any such new order, or alteration, or variation of an order in force, shall be laid before the Legislative Council at its first session next after the making thereof.

Number of members for each Division.

8—Each Division, determined and bounded as aforesaid, shall return such number of members to serve on the Parochial Board of the Parish in which it is situate, subject to the total number of members allowed by the Law for the Parish, as the Governor in Privy Council may determine.

Electors for each Division.

9—The members for any division as aforesaid shall be elected by the persons for the time being on the Register of Voters for such Division.

Appointment of places for Elections.

10—It shall be lawful for the Parochial Board, with the sanction of the Governor by order to be published in the Jamaica Gazette, to appoint and fix some one place in any division of the parish as the place where the election for the division is to be held, or to appoint and fix, if it is thought necessary, some one place to be the Head Polling Station for such division, and such other place or places in such division, as the Board may think fit, to be the district polling stations—provided that this shall not apply to the City and parish of Kingston—all elections for such City and Parish shall take place at the Town Hall, or such other place within the City, as shall from time to time be appointed by the Mayor and Council.

Notice of Elections.

11—In every case in which an Election is to be held, notice thereof shall be given by the person whose duty it is to conduct such election as Returning Officer, by notification in the "Jamaica Gazette," and by affixing notices on the outer doors of Court Houses and Police Stations throughout the

Parish in a Division of which an election is to take place, at least seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

In all notices of elections under this section, the person whose duty it shall be to conduct such election as Returning Officer, shall publish therein the qualifications which it is necessary under the law that every member of a Parochial Board shall possess, as also the conditions which disqualify any person from being a member of such a Board.

12— On the occasion of any general election of members to constitute a Parochial Board, the Governor shall appoint a Returning Officer for the purposes of such election.

Appointment of
Returning Officer;
his duties.

Such Returning Officer shall continue to hold office until another appointment is made, and shall himself act both as Returning Officer and as Presiding Officer at the Election to be held for the Division in which is situated the principal or head station of the Parish; and shall, by writing under his hand, appoint a Deputy Returning Officer for each other Division of the Parish in which an Election is contested; such Deputy shall have all the powers both of a Returning Officer and of a Presiding Officer in the Division for which he is appointed. Any appointment by the Returning Officer of a Deputy Returning Officer, shall be notified in such manner as the Parochial Board of the parish may direct.

Each Deputy Returning Officer shall make his return to the Returning Officer, who shall make a return to the Governor of all persons elected for the several Divisions of the parish, and the Governor shall cause the name of the persons so elected to be published in the "Jamaica Gazette."

In the case of casual vacancies, the Chairman, or in his absence from the Island as hereinafter mentioned, the Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board shall either himself be the Returning Officer, or shall appoint some one person to be both the Returning Officer and Presiding Officer for the purpose of any election.

The Chairman, or other Returning Officer as aforesaid, shall make his return to the Parochial Board, who shall cause the

name or names of the person or persons elected to be published in the "Jamaica Gazette."

If any Returning Officer, or Deputy Returning Officer, appointed under this section, shall by sickness or any other cause, be prevented or disabled from acting, or shall refuse or neglect to act at any election, it shall be lawful for the authority who appointed such Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, to appoint some other person to supersede and act in the place of such Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer.

Casual vacancies,
tenure of office by
member filling.

13—When after the holding of a General Election, or an election of a member or members of a Parochial Board, it appears from the publication made in the "Jamaica Gazette" in pursuance of the provisions in this section contained, that no person has been elected, or that an insufficient number of persons has been elected, to fill existing vacancies in the Parochial Board, a casual vacancy shall be deemed to have arisen within the meaning of this Law.

Whenever on the occurrence of a casual vacancy among the members of a Parochial Board, and on provision having been made for an Election to fill such vacancy, no Candidate is elected—the vacancy shall be filled by the Parochial Board electing a person qualified to be a member of such Board.

A member elected to supply any casual vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, or any other cause whatsoever, shall hold office for the term for which the person in whose place he shall have been elected would have been entitled to hold it.

Incorporates Law
21 of 1884, a Law
Regulating Elec-
tions.

14—The Proceedings at Elections of members of the Parochial Boards under this Law, shall be regulated, and offences in connection with the said elections shall be dealt with and punished in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law 21 of 1884—which law, with the exception of Sections 1 to 5, shall be deemed to be incorporated and to form part of this Law, subject to the following modifications:—

In section 7 the words "a Parochial Board" shall be

substituted for the words "the Council," and the words "the division of the Parish" for the words "the Electoral District."

In section 8 the words "The Parochial Board under the provisions of the Parochial Boards Law 1901," shall be substituted for the words "Legislative Council under the conditions prescribed by clause 9 of the order in Council."

The following shall, for the purposes of this Law, be added as a proviso to Sec. 8 of the said Law 21 of 1884:—

Provided, that on the day fixed for an Election as aforesaid, the Returning Officer shall only attend at the Head Polling Station of the parish for the purpose of receiving nomination papers in respect of all or any of the Divisions of the parish, and each nomination paper shall be handed in to him at such Head Station—and in the event of there being only one Candidate duly nominated for any division of the parish, he shall from such Head Station, and in accordance with the said Law, 21 of 1884, declare such Candidate to be duly elected.

In section 9, the words "no more candidates duly nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up the Candidate or Candidates so duly nominated" shall be substituted for the words "only one candidate duly nominated, such Candidate;" and the word "Division" for the word "District."

In section 10, the words "Candidates duly nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up" shall be substituted for the words "than one Candidate duly nominated."

In section 11, the word "Board" shall be substituted for word "District"

In section 12, the word "Division" shall be substituted for the word "Council."

In section 15, the word "Division" shall be substituted for the word "District" in the first question therein set forth, and in lieu of the second question therein set forth, the following question shall be substituted, "Have you already voted here or else where at the Election of members to serve in the Parochial Board of this Parish, either in this or any other Division?"

In section 16, after the word "person" in the third line, add "or those of the persons."

In section 25, the words "two or more Candidates" shall be omitted, and there shall be substituted for the same, the words, "a larger number of Candidates than the voter is entitled to vote for."

In section 26, the report therein required to be made by the Returning Officer to the Governor, shall be made to the person or body to whom such officer has to make his returns, who shall cause the same to be published in "The Jamaica Gazette."

Section, 28 shall, as to the return to be made, be read subject to the provisions of this Law.

In section 29, the word "Board" is substituted for the word "Council," and the words "any Division of the Parish," for the words "the Electoral District;" the words "if he is a registered Elector for any division of the parish for which the Election is held," in the third and fourth line, are hereby omitted.

The return mentioned in section 30 shall be made to the same person or body as the report mentioned in section 26.

In section 31, the words "Clerk of the Parochial Board" are substituted for the words "Clerk of the Legislative Council;" and the words, "the Judge having jurisdiction to try such petition," for the words "a Judge of the Supreme Court."

In section 32, sub-section 3 and sub-section 4, the words

“a member of a Parochial Board,” are substituted for the words “an Elected Member of the Council.”

In section 37, sub-section 1 and sub-section 2, the words “or of a Parochial Board,” are hereby added after the words “The Council.”

In section 38, the words “Parochial Board for the Parish,” are substituted for the words “Council for the Electoral District.”

15—No candidate for election to a Parochial Board shall be deemed to be duly and legally nominated, notwithstanding the provisions of Law 21 of 1884—incorporated with this Law—unless his nomination shall be accompanied by a statement, signed by him, signifying his desire to be a candidate, and his willingness to serve as a member, if elected, and unless his nomination shall be further accompanied by a declaration in writing, signed by him, setting forth his qualifications, and alleging that he is, to the best of his information and belief, in no way disqualified to be a member of such Parochial Board.

Condition of due nomination of Candidates.

Until such statement and declaration have been made and furnished, the Returning Officer shall not allow the election of a candidate to proceed. If any statement in such declaration is false to the knowledge of the declarant, he shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished for wilful and corrupt perjury, and the same shall be deemed a corrupt practice within the meaning of “The Election Petitions Law 1885.”

16—In case any person shall at any time be returned as a Member of any Parochial Board for more than one Division of the same Parish, or having been elected in one Division, shall afterwards be elected in another, it shall be lawful for such person, at any time within three weeks of the date of his said return, or the last of the returns at such Election, by notice in writing addressed to the Governor, or other person to whom, under the provisions of this Law, the return, or the last of such returns has been made, to elect for which Division he will serve, and thereupon, his seat for the other Division

Procedure when Candidate returned for more than one Division.

shall be deemed to have been vacated to all intents and purposes. In the event of such person failing to give such notice as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Board to declare for what Division such member shall serve, and thereupon the seat of such member for any other Division shall be deemed to be vacant to all intents and purposes.

Election Petitions
Law, 1885, incor-
porated.

17—With a view to providing a means of deciding disputes that may arise respecting the election of members to serve on Parochial Boards under this Law, it is hereby enacted that the provisions of "The Election Petitions Law, 1885," (Law 3 of 1885), shall apply in the case of Parochial Boards, with the following modifications, that is to say:

The words "Parochial Board of any Parish" shall be substituted for the words "Legislative Council of this Island" in line 3 of the Preamble.

The words "any Parochial Board" shall be substituted for the words "the Legislative Council" in line 3 of sub-section 4 of section 1.

The following shall be added as a sub-section to section 1, "Divisions" shall mean any Division of any Parish made for the purposes of the Parochial Boards Law, 1901.

In sub-section 5 of section 3, the word "fifty" shall be substituted for the words "three hundred," in line 1.

In line three of the second paragraph of section 12, the word "Parish" shall be substituted for the word "District."

In line 4 of section 15, the words "Parochial Board to which the petition relates," shall be substituted for the words "Legislative Council"; and in line 5, the words "Chairman, or Vice-Chairman of the said Board" shall be substituted for the word "Governor;" and in line 8, the words "Chairman, or Vice-Chairman of the said Board in accordance with the

provisions hereinafter contained," shall be substituted for the word "Governor."

Section 16 shall be read with the addition of the words, "or other person to whom the return has been made," after the word "Governor."

Between sub-sections 4 and 5 of section 19, insert the following: "It shall be lawful for the Judge who has been appointed to try any petition, if in his discretion it shall appear to him expedient so to do, to defer the hearing of any such petition until the holding of the next Circuit Court for the Parish to be holden next after the petition shall have been brought to issue."

In line 3 of sub-section 5, of the said section 19, the word "Parish" shall be substituted for the words "Electoral District."

In line 2 of sub-section 6, and the said section 19 the words "The Parochial Board" shall be substituted for the word "Council;" and in line 6 of the same sub-section, the words "Chairman of the Parochial Board, or if such Chairman be the Respondent, to the Vice-Chairman," shall be substituted for the word "Governor."

In line 2 of section 22, the words "all the" shall be substituted for the words "the same;" and in line 3 the word "of" shall be substituted for the word "as."

In section 28, line 3 from the bottom, the words "Parochial Board for the Parish," shall be substituted for the words "Legislative Council for the District," and in the next line the words "Parochial Board," for the words "Legislative Council."

18—At any election of members to serve on the Parochial Board under this Law, each voter shall be entitled to give one vote to each of as many candidates as there are members to be elected.

Number votes for
each voter.

Expense of Elections to be borne by Parochial Boards.

19—The expense attendant on the election of a member to serve on the Parochial Board shall be borne by the Parish.

Official Declaration by Members.

20—No ex-officio or elected member of a Parochial Board, shall sit or vote at any meeting of such Board until he has made and subscribed the following Declaration :—

“I solemnly affirm that I will to the best of my ability
“do my duty as a member of the Parochial Board
“of the Parish of .”

Such declaration shall be made after a General Election before the person appointed by the Governor to be the Returning Officer at such Election, and on all subsequent occasions at a meeting of the Board, before the Chairman or other Presiding Member.

First meeting after General Election; election of Chairman.

21—At noon on the first day of October, unless it be a Sunday or a public holiday, in which case at noon on the following day after a General Election, or on such day after any dissolution of a Board as may be appointed by the Governor, the members elected in the several Divisions of every Parish as Members of the Parochial Board of such Parish, together with the persons by this Law made ex-officio members of the Board, shall assemble at the Parochial Board Office of such Parish, and shall there make the required Declaration before the person appointed as Returning Officer as aforesaid. As soon as all the Members have made the Declaration aforesaid, or as soon after one o'clock on that day as at least five members shall have made it, the person appointed to administer the declaration shall call upon the members who have made it to proceed to the election of a Chairman, and he shall preside at the meeting to be held for that purpose.

As soon as a Chairman has been elected the Returning Officer shall vacate the Chair in his favour, and leave the meeting, and the Chairman shall enter on his duties.

If at three o'clock on the said day the requisite number of Members shall not be present, it shall be lawful for the Re-

turning Officer to adjourn the meeting till noon on the following day, and so on from day to day until the requisite number be present. When the requisite number of members is present, if the votes for a Chairman are equally divided, the Returning Officer shall have a casting vote for the purpose of deciding who shall be Chairman.

As soon as a Chairman has been elected, the Board shall at once proceed to the Election of a Vice-Chairman.

22—Subject to the provisions of the preceding section, the Members of each Board shall hold a meeting on some day in October in each year, not later than the 21st, the day, the hour and the place to be determined by the Board, for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the ensuing year, and they shall then proceed to elect one of their number to be Chairman, and another to be Vice-Chairman, for the ensuing year. Each Chairman or Vice-Chairman elected, shall hold his office until the appointment of his successor in the following year.

Annual Election of
Chairman and
Vice-Chairman.

In the event of the death, resignation, or incapacity of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, the Board shall elect one of their number to supply his place.

23—The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at the meetings of the Board, and in the absence of both Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the members present at any meeting shall elect one of their number to preside thereat. The President at any meeting shall have an original and casting vote.

Who shall preside—
original and casting
vote of President.

In the absence from the island of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall have all the powers of such Chairman.

In case both Chairman and Vice-Chairman are absent from the island at the same time, or incapacitated by illness or other cause, the Board shall proceed to elect one of their body to be Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office until the end of the current year, or until the return of the Vice-Chairman, which ever event shall happen first.

Qualifications and
disqualifications of
members.

QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS.

24—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any Parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
 - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
 - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds, or
 - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds, or
- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or
- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided, that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one tenth of the shares :

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section :

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

VACATION OF SEATS.

25—The seat of any member who, though qualified to be elected at the time of his election, shall afterwards become disqualified to be elected, shall, on such member so becoming disqualified, be deemed to have been vacated.

Subsequent
disqualification
vacates seat.

26—A contract entered into between a Parochial Board and any member thereof, or in which any member is pecuniarily interested, whether made before or after he became a member of such Board, shall be null and void ; unless

Contracts by
Member with
Board void. When
Contracts per-
mitted.

if made after he became such member it has been entered into with the express sanction, or

if made before he became such member, it has received, prior to his nomination as a Candidate, the subsequent approval

of the Governor in Privy Council.

The existence of any such contract, when so sanctioned or approved, shall not disqualify any person to be member of a Parochial Board.

27—If any person being or having been a member of a Parochial Board shall, by virtue or in pursuance of any contract declared to be null and void under this Law, whether as the price of work done for, or of services rendered, or of goods supplied to, the Parochial Board of which he is or was a member at the time when such work was done, services rendered, or goods supplied, receive from such Board any sum of money, whether alone or jointly with any other person or persons, such person shall be liable to a penalty equal to

Penalty on
Member receiving
money on void
Contract.

twice the amount so received, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same within six months of the receipt of the same.

Vacancies—what fact creates them.

28—If any member shall by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman of the Board, or in the case of the Chairman, addressed to the Vice-Chairman, resign his seat at the Board, or without leave of the Board first had and obtained, shall fail for a period of six months to attend a meeting of the said Board, or shall be adjudicated a bankrupt, or shall be sentenced in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to death, penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding three months, his seat at the said Board shall thereupon become vacant. The minutes of the Board shall be conclusive evidence as to the attendance of members for the purposes of this section.

Penalty on Member voting if disqualified or after seat vacant.

29—Every person who, having been elected and returned as a member of any Parochial Board, was at the time of his election disqualified to be a member of such Board, and who, shall nevertheless sit or vote at any meeting of such Board, shall for every day on which he sits or votes, and every person who shall sit or vote after his seat has become vacant, shall for every day on which he sits or votes after his seat has become vacant, be liable to a penalty of ten pounds, to be recovered by action in the Resident Magistrate's Court of the Parish, by any person who shall sue for the same: Provided, that no process shall issue out of any Resident Magistrate's Court for the recovery of any such penalty, unless the person suing out the same shall deposit with the Clerk of the Courts the sum of Twenty Five Pounds; and any process issued without the payment of such sum shall be null and void.

No seat deemed vacant, till vacancy entered on minutes of Board or declared by Supreme Court.

30—The seat of an elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be deemed to have been vacated, or to be vacant, until such vacancy shall have been entered on the minutes of such Board, or until the Supreme Court shall have declared the seat to be vacant as herein after provided; and the expressions "the seat shall be deemed to have been vacated,"

"his seat at the said Board shall thereupon become vacant," and "after his seat has become vacant" in the preceding sections of this Law, shall be read subject to this provision.

Proceedings to
declare seat vacant
on certificate of.

31—When the Chairman of any Parochial Board shall receive a certificate purporting to be signed by the Clerk of any Court, and sealed with a seal of such Court, certifying that Judgment has been recovered in such Court against any member of such Board for a penalty under this Law, or that an absolute order in bankruptcy has been made in such Court against any member, or that any member has been sentenced in such Court to death, penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, the Chairman, if satisfied of the identity of the party named, shall, and he is hereby required to cause an entry of the vacancy of the seat of such member to be made on the minutes of the Board.

Notwithstanding the proofs aforesaid are not forthcoming, it shall be lawful for any member of a Board at any meeting thereof, to call the Chairman's attention to the fact that a vacancy has occurred, and thereupon the question shall be submitted to the meeting whether such vacancy has occurred; and, if such question be decided in the affirmative, the Chairman shall, and he is hereby required to cause such vacancy to be entered on the minutes accordingly :—

Provided always, that from any such decision of the Board an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court; such appeal shall be made by summons or motion at the instance of the person whose seat is in question, or of any member on behalf of the Board, and the Supreme Court may thereupon declare the seat to be vacant or otherwise, and such Declaration, if it varies or reverses the entry on the minutes aforesaid, shall forthwith supersede the same.

Pending such appeal, the member whose seat is in question shall not sit or vote at any meeting of the Parochial Board.

Notice to
Member of his
disqualification.

32—If a member of a Parochial Board has become disqualified under the provisions of this Law to be a member of such Board, and the vacancy of his seat has not been entered on

the minutes of the Board, it shall be lawful for any person to give notice to such member that he has become disqualified as aforesaid for a cause or causes to be stated in such notice, and that in the event of such member sitting or voting at any meeting of the Board held after the giving of such notice, the person giving the same will proceed against him under the provisions of this section: and thereafter, if such member shall sit or vote at any meeting of such Board he shall, for every day on which he sits or votes, be liable to a penalty of ten pounds, to be recovered by any person who shall have given such notice as aforesaid, and who shall sue for the same.

Proceedings
against Member
sitting and voting
when not qualified.

33—It shall be the duty of the Chairman or other Presiding Officer at any meeting of the Parochial Board,—to whose attention it shall be brought at any such meeting, by any member of such Board, that any person elected and returned as a member of such Board was at the time of his election disqualified to be a member of such Board, or that the seat of any person as aforesaid has become vacant, and that such person notwithstanding such disqualification, or the fact that his seat has become vacant, (as the case may be,) is or has been nevertheless sitting or voting at such Parochial Board,—or that any past or present member of such Board is liable to a penalty under this Law,—to bring the facts to the notice of the Attorney General, and supply such information to the Attorney General in support of the facts aforesaid as he may be able to procure; and thereupon, the Attorney General shall cause enquiries to be made into the matter, and if he shall consider it a proper case for a prosecution under this Law, he shall direct the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of the Parish to take proceedings under this Law against the person who has sat or voted as aforesaid: and the Clerk shall, on receiving such direction, and on being supplied with the necessary funds, by the Chairman or other Officer authorised to draw moneys on behalf of such Board, for the payment of witnesses and other necessary expenses,—sue in the name of the Attorney General for the penalty or penalties incurred under this Law. And process shall be granted to the said Clerk suing as aforesaid, without any deposit as by this Law

required; and such process shall be good and valid, anything in this Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

If the Clerk of the Courts sues as aforesaid, and fails in the action, the defendant shall be entitled to be paid the costs of his defence by the Parochial Board of the Parish out of the funds of the Parish, and judgment shall be given for such costs against the Parochial Board accordingly, although the said Board is not nominally a party to the action.

Any penalties recovered under this section shall be paid into the Treasury, and shall be carried by the Treasurer to the Credit of the Parish.

DISSOLUTION.

34—If any Parochial Board, in the judgment of the Governor in Privy Council, is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties lawfully imposed upon it, or exceeds, or abuses its powers, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council, by an order published in the Jamaica Gazette, to dissolve such Board.

Power to dissolve Board—consequences of dissolution.

When a Parochial Board is so dissolved, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the Board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b) All powers and duties of the Board shall, until a new Board shall have been elected under this Law, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Governor may from time to time appoint in that behalf;
- (c) All property vested in the Board shall, during the period aforesaid, vest in the person or persons aforesaid.

Provided, that no order for the dissolution of a Parochial Board shall be valid, unless in and by such order a time is fixed for the election of a new Board in lieu of the Board so dissolved, not more than two years from the date of such

order. Such new Board shall continue only for the residue of the triennial period in the course of which it is elected.

Provided further, that the Governor in Privy Council may at any time vary such order to the extent of diminishing the time fixed for the election of a new Board, and substituting an earlier date for such election ; but notice of such change of date shall be given by publication in the Jamaica Gazette, at least one calendar month in advance.

Provided further, that in any case in which there is no Parochial Board in any Parish, the same consequences shall ensue as if the Board had been dissolved under this section, and the Governor may make such orders as he would be empowered to make if he dissolved the Board under the authority of this section.

POWERS

Power of Board
to lease land.

35—It shall be lawful for any Parochial Board, with the approval of the Governor, to accept a lease of any land within the Parish for the purpose of holding a periodical fair thereon, or for any other public purpose of which the Governor may approve : Provided, that no such lease shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years.

Compulsory
acquisition of land.

36—In any Parish it shall be lawful for the Parochial Board from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, to acquire under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, or in any other manner, for the purpose of a cemetery, or for any other public purpose to be named by the Governor in signifying his approval as aforesaid, lands not exceeding such quantity as in such approval shall be limited. All lands so acquired shall be conveyed to and vested in the Parochial Board and its successors, and shall be held by it or them for the purpose for which the same shall have been acquired as aforesaid.

Incorporation of
Lands Clauses Law.

37—The Lands Clauses Law, 1872, is incorporated with this Law, except sections 10, 11, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 101, 104, 105 and 106, so far as section 106 gives any right to the Treasurer to deduct a percentage from money paid

into the Treasury, and except so far as the said Law is inconsistent with, or varied by the provisions of this Law; and in construing the same, the Parochial Board of the Parish by which the land is to be acquired, shall be deemed to be "Promoters of the Undertaking," and all costs and other sums of money payable in proceedings under such law by the Promoters of the Undertaking, shall be paid out of the Treasury, with the sanction of the Governor, from the fund to the credit of such Parochial Board in the Treasury available for the purpose of acquiring the lands aforesaid, and shall not be in any way chargeable against the individual members of the Parochial Board personally, nor shall they or any of them be liable personally for any penalty by the said Law imposed on the Promoters of the Undertaking.

38—Any surplus lands vested in any Parochial Board under this Law, and any lands which shall cease to be needed or used for the purposes for which sanction was given to acquire the same may, with the sanction of the Governor, be sold and conveyed by the Parochial Board of the Parish in which they are situate, such land so conveyed shall be thereupon discharged from any trust created by this Law, and the purchase money shall be paid into the Treasury and shall be carried to the credit of the Parish.

Disposal of lands
not required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39—After the passing of this Law, no act or proceeding of any Parochial Board heretofore done or taken, shall be deemed to be, or to have been invalid, by reason that the same was done or taken, wholly or in part, by persons who, having been elected Members of such Board, had nevertheless, by force of the provisions of any law dealing with Parochial Boards, vacated their seats or been improperly returned as elected; but every such act or proceeding shall be considered, as regards its validity or invalidity, as though the persons aforesaid doing or taking the same, or concerned, or participating in the doing or taking thereof, had not vacated their seats as aforesaid, or been improperly returned as elected.

Validating past
proceedings.

Power to expel
Member.

40—It shall be lawful for any Parochial Board, by Resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the whole Board, to expel any member of such Board for persistent obstructiveness, or other misconduct tending to prevent the despatch of business, or to bring the Board into discredit: Provided, that such sentence of expulsion shall be sanctioned and confirmed by the Governor within fourteen days of its being passed by the Board. Any member so expelled shall not be eligible to be re-elected as a member of such Board during the residue of the term for which such Board has been elected.

Corporate name of
Kingston Board.

41—The Corporate name, style and title, of the Parochial Board of the Parish of Kingston shall be, "The Mayor and Council of Kingston:" and the said Board, by such style and designation shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all Courts of Justice, and shall enter into and execute all deeds, contracts and agreements.

The Chairman of the said Board shall be styled "The Mayor of Kingston": and each member of the Council shall be styled a "Councillor."

Power to make
bye-laws.

42—It shall be competent for each Board to make Bye-laws for the regulation of their own proceedings, the appointment and duties and powers of Committees, and for the regulation, management, use and up-keep of any public buildings, institutions, gardens, or property, now or hereafter to be vested in such Board; and generally, to make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out and giving full effect to any of the provisions of this Law. Such bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may confirm, alter, or add to the same. Such bye-laws, rules and regulations, when finally approved as aforesaid shall be published in the Government Gazette and shall thereafter have the force and effect of law.

Any person guilty of a breach of any bye-law, rule, or regulation framed under this Law, or for a breach of any provision of this Law for which no penalty is specially appointed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two pounds, which may be recovered summarily before a Resident Magistrate.

All rules and regulations lawfully made by a Parochial Board in force when this Law commences to operate, shall continue in force until new rules or regulations are duly substituted for the same.

43—Five members, including the Chairman or other Presiding Member, shall form a quorum.

SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED.

Number and Date of Law.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
16 of 1885.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885.	The whole.
13 of 1886.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Amendment Law, 1886.	do.
40 of 1887.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1887.	do.
28 of 1888.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1888.	do.
18 of 1891.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1891.	do.
27 of 1892.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1892.	do.
24 of 1894.	The Parochial Boards Further Powers Law, 1894.	do.
5 of 1897.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1897.	do.
31 of 1900.	The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1900.	do.



JAMAICA—LAW 18 OF 1901.

A Law to Regulate the Sale of Agricultural Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs.

[16th July, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :— Preamble.

1—(1.) Every person who sells for use as a fertilizer of the soil any article manufactured or compounded in the island or imported from abroad shall give to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article and whether it is an artificially compounded article or not, and what is the percentage of Nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphoric acid and potash, if any, contained in the article, and this invoice shall have effect as a warranty by the seller of the statements contained therein. Invoice and warranty on sale of fertilizers.

(2.) For the purposes of this Section any article shall be deemed to be manufactured if it has been subjected to any artificial process.

(3.) This Section shall not apply to a sale where the whole amount sold at the same time weighs less than half a hundred weight.

2—(1.) Every person who sells for use as food for cattle any article which has been artificially prepared, shall give Invoice and warranty on sale of feeding stuffs.

to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article and whether it has been prepared from one substance or seed, or from more than one substance or seed, and this invoice shall have effect as a warranty by the seller of the statements contained therein.

- (2.) Where any article sold for use as food for cattle is sold under a name or description implying that it is prepared from any particular substance, or from any two or more particular substances, or is the product of any particular seed, or of any two or more particular seeds, without any indication that it is mixed or compounded with any other substance or seed, there shall be implied a warranty by the seller that it is pure, that is to say, is prepared from that substance or those substances only, or is a product of that seed or those seeds only.
- (3.) On the sale of any article for use as food for cattle there shall be implied a warranty by the seller that the article is suitable for feeding purposes.
- (4.) Any statement by the seller of the percentages of nutritive and other ingredients contained in any article sold for use as food for cattle, made after the commencement of this Law, in an Invoice of such article or any circular or advertisement descriptive of such article shall have effect as a warranty by the seller.

Offences.

- 3—(1.) If any person who sells any article for use as a fertilizer of the soil, or as food for cattle commits any of the following offences, namely :—
 - (a.) Fails without reasonable excuse to give on or before or as soon as possible after the delivery of the article, the invoice required by this Law ; or
 - (b.) Causes or permits any invoice or description of the articles sold by him to be false in any material particular to the prejudice of the purchaser ; or

- (c.) Sells for use as food for cattle any article which contains any ingredient deleterious to cattle or to which has been added an ingredient worthless for feeding purposes and not disclosed at the time of the sale: He shall, without prejudice to any civil liability, be liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifteen pounds.
- (2) In any proceeding for an offence under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the buyer having bought only for analysis was not prejudiced by the sale.
- (3) A person alleged to have committed an offence under this section in respect of an article sold by him shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies, civil or criminal, against the person from whom he bought the article as are available to the person who bought the article from him, and any damages recovered by him may, if the circumstances justify it, include the amount of any fine and costs paid by him on conviction under this section and the costs of and incidental to his defence on such conviction.

4—(1.) Every buyer of an article used for fertilizing the soil or as food for cattle shall be entitled on payment of a fee not exceeding 5s. in the case of complex manure or food-stuffs and of 2s 6d. in the case of simple ammonium salts, simple potash salts, or simple phosphates to have the article analysed by the Government Chemist, and to receive from him with all convenient speed a certificate of the result of his analysis; and the Government Chemist shall pay the aforesaid fee into the public Treasury.

Analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs.

- (2) When the buyer of an article desires to have the article analysed in pursuance of this section he shall at the time of delivery, in the presence of

the seller or his agent, if required, and in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Privy Council, take three samples of the article, and shall in accordance with the said regulations cause each sample to be marked sealed, and fastened up and shall deliver one sample with the invoice or a copy thereof to the Government Chemist and shall give another sample to the seller, and shall send or deposit the 3rd sample with the Board of Agriculture for future comparison.

- (3) The Board of Agriculture or any person hereafter so empowered by the Governor in Council is hereby authorised to obtain samples as provided in section five of this Law, from the bulk of any manure offered for sale in this island, and shall be entitled to obtain an invoice certificate thereof from the vendor as provided in section one of this Law, and shall submit the same with the invoice or a copy thereof to be analysed by the Government Chemist who shall with all convenient speed analyse the same and give a certificate of the result of the analysis.
- (4) The certificate of the Government Chemist shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto or to the like effect, and shall state explicitly in what particulars, if any, and to what extent the results of such analysis materially differ from the statements set forth in the invoice certificate.
- (5) At the hearing of any civil or criminal proceeding with respect to any article analysed in pursuance of this section the production of a certificate purporting to be signed by the Government Chemist shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

Samples for
analysis.

5—If any person directly authorised by the Governor or

representing the Board of Agriculture aforesaid, shall apply for samples of fertilizers or feeding stuffs as provided for in section four of this Law and the person offering such fertilizer or feeding stuff for sale shall refuse to permit such samples to be drawn or to deliver to the applicant an invoice certificate thereof as provided in section four of this Law, then such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each offence.

6—If any person knowingly and fraudulently

Offences in respect
of samples.

- (a.) Tamper with any parcel of fertiliser or feeding stuff so as to procure that any sample of it taken in pursuance of this Law does not correctly represent the contents of the parcel ; or

(b.) tampers with any sample taken under this Law ;
he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

7—A prosecution for an offence under this Law may be instituted either by the person aggrieved or by the Board of Agriculture aforesaid or by any person authorized by the Governor.

Who may
prosecute.

8—The Government Chemist shall for analyses performed under this Law be entitled to remuneration out of the Public Treasury in accordance with the scale of fees authorized by the Board of Agriculture.

Fees for analyses.

9—(1) For the purpose of this Law the expression "Cattle" shall mean and include bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, goats, swine and horses, mules, asses, domestic animals and poultry, and the expression "soluble" and "insoluble" shall respectively mean soluble and insoluble in water.

Interpretation.

- (2) This Law shall apply to wholesale as well as retail sales.
- (3) All words referring to sale and purchase shall be deemed also to refer to and include the giving and obtaining samples for analysis.

Commencement
of Law.

10—This Law shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two.

Jurisdiction.

11—Every offence under this Law shall be tried summarily by the Resident Magistrate of the parish in which the offence is committed.

Short Title.

12—This Law may be cited as “The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Law, 1901.”

SCHEDULE.

Schedule.

THE FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS LAW, 1901.

FORMS OF ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE.

To *(here insert the name of the person submitting the article for analysis.)* I the undersigned Government Chemist under “The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Law, 1901,” do hereby certify that I have received on the day of 19 , from *(here insert the name of person delivering samples)* a sample of for analysis and have analysed the same and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows :—

I am of opinion that the said sample contained the parts as under (or the percentages of constituent substances as under) :—

I have examined the invoice certificate tendered or delivered with said sample and find that it corresponds with the results of my analysis (or that it differs from the results of my analysis) in the following particulars that is to say

OBSERVATIONS :



JAMAICA—LAW 19 OF 1901.

The Taxpayers Relief Law, 1893, Amendment Law, 1901.

[29th June, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :— Preamble.

1—Law 11 of 1893 is hereby amended by substituting the words “ thirtieth day of April ” for the words “ thirty-first day of August ” wherever the same occur. Law 11 of 1893
amended.



JAMAICA—LAW 20 OF 1901.

The Port Royal Regulation Law, 1901.

[29th June, 1901.]

WHEREAS His Majesty's Government has acquired or Preamble.
propose to acquire the land on both sides of certain
streets in Port Royal, which lead solely to land already in
possession of His Majesty's Government:

And whereas it is desirable to enable control of these
streets to be acquired by His Majesty's Government, and the
streets to be closed upon terms approved by the Governor:

And whereas it is desirable to extend the power of the
Port Royal Parochial Board to make Regulations:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of
Jamaica, as follows:—

1—The Governor may, on the application of the Port
Royal Parochial Board, by Proclamation close to the public
any street or portion of street in Port Royal, within the
limits of land acquired by His Majesty's Government, and
thereupon the same shall cease to be a highway, and the
rights of the public in respect of such street, or portion of
street, shall cease and determine.

Power to close
Streets.

Power to make
Regulations.

2—The Port Royal Parochial Board may make regulations for the Parish of Port Royal,

- (a) In all matters in respect of which Regulations or Bye-Laws may be made by the Mayor and Council of Kingston for the City or Parish of Kingston.
- (b) Prohibiting or regulating the keeping of goats, pigs, or other animals in the Parish of Port Royal,
- (c) Such Regulations may specify a maximum penalty for the contravention thereof respectively, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or three months imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any one offence.
- (d) Such Regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, alter and add to such Regulations, or any of them.
- (e) Such Regulations shall respectively come into force on such day as the Governor shall appoint by notice in the Jamaica Gazette, and shall be published in such manner, at such times, and in such special localities, as he shall from time to time direct.
- (f) In default of, and in addition to any such direction as to the publication of all or any of such Regulations, all Regulations for the time being in force under this Law shall be kept exhibited in the office of the Parochial Board, and open for general inspection during office hours.

Incorporation
with Law
13 of 1900.

3—This Law and Law 13 of 1900, shall be read together and construed as one Law.



JAMAICA—LAW 21 OF 1901.

A Law in aid of the Laws relating to Prædial Larceny.

[4th July, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Whenever any person, hereinafter called a suspected person, has been or is in possession of any of the articles of agricultural produce mentioned in Schedule A, or of any other articles of agricultural produce which the Governor, by order published in the Jamaica Gazette may at any time hereafter add to the said schedule, under such circumstances as shall cause any officer, or sub-officer of Constabulary, constable, district constable, or person authorised, as hereinafter provided, to suspect that such article has been stolen, or has been received knowing the same to have been stolen, or has been in any other way dishonestly come by, it shall be lawful for any such officer, sub-officer, constable, district constable, or person as aforesaid, to arrest such suspected person without a warrant, and take him with such article or articles of agricultural produce forthwith before a Justice of the Peace, or Clerk of the Courts.

Power to arrest.

Provided always, that the Governor may, by order published in the Jamaica Gazette, remove from Schedule A hereto, any article therein mentioned, or added thereto by the Governor, and this Law shall not apply to any articles so removed.

Appointment of
authorised persons,

2—The Jamaica Agricultural Society, and any local Agricultural Society duly constituted and affiliated to the same under the constitution and rules thereof, may, and the Board or Committee of Management of such Jamaica or local Agricultural Society may, at any ordinary or general business meeting, appoint any person or persons to be authorised persons under this Law, having authority to arrest and deal with suspected persons as provided in the preceding section: provided, that lists of all such authorised persons shall, before their authority shall commence, be furnished by the officers of the Society to the Colonial Secretary, and published in the Jamaica Gazette, and the production of such Gazette shall be sufficient proof that such authorized person has been duly appointed.

Revocation of
their appointment,

Provided always, that the Governor may, by notification in the Jamaica Gazette, declare that any authorised person has ceased to be an authorised person, and thereupon such person shall cease to be an authorised person, and shall no longer have any of the powers or authorities conferred by this Law on such person.

Compensation for
expense or damage
of authorised
person.

Whenever any expense or damage has been incurred by any authorised person, in connection with the arrest or attempted arrest or prosecution of any suspected person under this Law, the Governor may, in his discretion, grant compensation to such authorised person for such expense or damage out of the General Revenue of the Colony, under the same conditions as those in which compensation may be awarded to a constable: provided that such compensation be recommended by the Agricultural Society by which such person was authorised.

Enquiry, and
detention of
suspected person.

3—If after enquiry, which may, but need not necessarily be on oath, into the circumstances of the arrest of such suspected person, the Justice of the Peace or Clerk of the Courts is of opinion that such suspected person does not give a satisfactory account of the manner in which he became possessed of such article, he may, in default of sufficient bail, order that such suspected person be detained in custody until

the next convenient sitting of the Resident Magistrate for the parish: provided, that such detention shall not exceed seven days. Such Justice of the Peace or Clerk of the Court may, after holding such enquiry, commit such suspected person for trial before a Resident Magistrate, on a charge of being unlawfully in the possession of the articles of agricultural produce of which he was in possession, and such Justice of the Peace or Clerk of the Courts may order such articles of agricultural produce to be detained pending the trial of such suspected person.

4—On the trial before a Resident Magistrate of any such suspected person, on a charge under this Law, the burden of proving that he became honestly possessed of any article of which he was in possession as aforesaid, shall be upon such suspected person; and if he shall refuse or be unable to satisfy the Resident Magistrate before whom his trial takes place, that his possession of the said article was honest, it shall be deemed to be *prima facie* evidence of his guilt, and the Resident Magistrate may convict him of the offence with which he has been charged as aforesaid, and may make such order for the disposal of the article or articles of agricultural produce of which he was in possession, as may appear to meet the justice of the case.

Trial of suspected person. Onus probandi.

5—Every person committed for trial under this Law shall be tried by the Resident Magistrate on indictment, which may be in the form in Schedule B hereto.

Form of Indictment.

6—Any person convicted before a Resident Magistrate of an offence under this Law, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months; and, upon any subsequent conviction on a similar charge, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Punishment.

7—Whenever any male person shall be convicted of an offence under this Law, or of any offence under Law 6 of 1877, or any Law incorporated therewith, the Resident Magistrate may, and upon any subsequent conviction, shall,

Whipping.

[CH. 21.] *A Law in aid of the Laws relating to Prædial Larceny.*

in addition to, or in lieu of any punishment of imprisonment, order such person to be whipped: such whipping to be subject to the provisions of 28 Victoria Chapter 18 and 29 Victoria Chapter 7, and Law 4 of 1900.

Provided that in the case of a convict under the age of 16 years, the maximum number of stripes which may be inflicted shall be 12, and in the case of a convict of and over that age, the maximum number shall be 24.

Whipping for
second or
subsequent offence.

8—Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall not be obligatory on a Resident Magistrate to order a person convicted of a second offence under this Law, or Law 6 of 1877, or any law incorporated therewith, to be whipped, unless such second offence shall be committed within three years of the first offence. Provided, that a Resident Magistrate in ordering a person convicted of a second or any subsequent offence as aforesaid to be whipped, may direct that such whipping shall not take place for 14 days, or until the last week of his imprisonment, so that the Resident Magistrate may communicate with the Governor with a view to the Governor remitting so much of the sentence as orders such person to be whipped.

Evidence.

9—In all proceedings under this Law, the accused person, and the husband or wife of such accused person, shall be competent but not compellable witnesses.

Fees and stamps.

10—All informations and proceedings under this Law shall be free of fees and stamp duty.

Suspending clause.

11—This Law shall not come into operation, unless and until the Officer Administering the Government notifies by proclamation, that it is His Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same, and thereafter it shall come into operation upon such day as the Officer Administering the Government shall notify by the same or any other proclamation.

SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A.

Logwood	Grape Fruit
Fustic	Forbidden Fruit
Cedar	Shaddocks
Mahogany	Lemons
Satin Wood	Limes
Mahoe	Apples
Lignum Vitæ	Grapes
Ebony	Pine Apple
Bitterwood Spars	Bananas
Lancewood	Plantains
Pimento Sticks	Yams of any kind, and heads of yams
Orange Sticks	Cocoas, and heads of cocoas
Canes	Potatoes and sweet potatoes
Cocoa or chocolate	Cassava
Kola	Peas, Beans
Nutmegs	Indian corn or maize
Ginger	Guinea corn
Arrowroot	Garden vegetables
Pimento	Plants, or suckers of any of the above
Tobacco	Sarsaparilla
Annatto	Coffee
Coco-nuts	
Oranges	

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court for the Parish of
to wit the day of 19 .

It is hereby charged on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King that
A. B. was on the day of , in the Parish of
unlawfully in possession of [*here state the
quantity and nature of the agricultural produce*] against the form by
the Statute in such case made and provided.

C. D.

Clerk of the Courts for the Parish of .



JAMAICA—LAW 22 OF 1901.

The Valuation Law, 1901.

[29th June, 1901.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to take steps to establish an estimate of the value of all real property in this Island, so as to provide a basis for assessing taxes in proportion to such value for General Revenue or for Parochial purposes, on such principles as may hereafter be approved by this Council:

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—There shall be prepared, in the manner hereinafter provided, a Valuation Roll for the whole Island, in separate divisions, showing the value of all holdings of real property in each parish respectively, and such roll shall, subject to amendment as hereinafter provided, remain in force for a period of five years from the date on which it is signed by the Valuation Commissioner as hereinafter provided.

Valuation Roll to be prepared.

2—It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a Valuation Commissioner to direct, supervise and bring to completion the preparation of the Valuation Roll, and for the Governor to warrant the payment out of the Public Treasury of such necessary expenses of travelling or clerical assistance, as may be incurred by the Valuation Commissioner in the performance of his duties under this Law; and, if he be

Valuation Commissioner to be appointed.

not a public officer, of such fee or remuneration for his services as the Governor may think reasonable, not exceeding the sum of £250.

**Assistants to
Collectors of
Taxes.**

3—It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint such assistants as may be required for the Collectors of Taxes to enable them to carry out the duties assigned to them under this Law, and for the Governor to warrant the payment out of the Public Treasury of the necessary remuneration and expenses of all such persons, and of any other expenditure that may be found necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Law.

In-givings.

4—Every person in the possession of real property in this Island shall render to the Collector of Taxes of the Parish in which such property is situated, (or if the property is situated in more than one parish, then to the Collector of Taxes for the parish in which in-givings for taxes have heretofore customarily been made for such property) at a time and in a form to be prescribed by the Valuation Commissioner, a true and correct in-giving of the description and value of such property, and shall sign the same. Such in-giving shall include all lands and houses belonging to the said property, rented on annual tenancy or otherwise, and when the Collector of Taxes has satisfied himself that such in-giving is a true and correct in-giving, he shall enter in the Valuation Roll the value shown therein.

Tenants.

Provided always, that no Tenant shall be required to make any in-giving beyond one of the rent payable by him; and provided further, that when there are several Tenants holding separate portions of one property, no in-giving shall be required from any of such Tenants.

Counter assessments.

5—If the Collector of Taxes in any parish is dissatisfied in any respect with the in-giving made of the value of any real property he shall, within a time to be prescribed by the Valuation Commissioner, give notice to the person making the in-giving, that his in-giving is not accepted; and shall in the same notice state the counter-assessment that he makes

of the value of the property. Such notice shall be served, either by delivery to the person making the in-giving, or by delivery at his residence. If such counter-assessment is not contested by the in-giver by notice in writing within fourteen days of the service of the notice of counter-assessment, it shall be deemed to have been accepted, and the value assessed therein shall be entered by the Collector in the Valuation Roll as the value of the Real Property.

Provided, that it shall be competent to the Collector, or the Valuation Commissioner, on reasonable cause shown, to allow an extension of the period within which an in-giver must give notice that he contests a counter-assessment.

6—In any case in which no in-giving is made in respect of any holding of real property within the time and in the form to be prescribed by the Valuation Commissioner, every person who has failed to make such in-giving as required by section 4 of this law, shall become liable to a fine of four shillings, which may be collected by levy warrant under the hand of the Collector, in the same way as overdue taxes are collected. In such case, the Collector of Taxes shall make an assessment of the value of the property, and cause notice of such assessment to be served on the person in possession thereof, by delivery to him or at his residence, with notice of the fine which he has incurred. Default in making
in-giving.

7—If the person in possession is dissatisfied in any respect with the assessment so made by the Collector, he shall, within fourteen days of the date of the service of such assessment, make his own in-giving of the value, failing which the Collector's assessment shall be deemed to have been accepted, and shall be entered in the Valuation Roll as the value of the Real Property. In-giving after
assessment.

8—Whenever any assessment or counter-assessment made by the Collector of Taxes, as provided in the foregoing three sections, has not been accepted, then, if the Collector is not content to accept the valuation submitted by the in-giver, and a settlement cannot be agreed to, he shall notify in writing Contested assess-
ments.

Resident Magistrate to decide.

his refusal of the in-giver's valuation; and shall, not later than 14 days from the date of such notice, enter a plaint in the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the property in question is situate, or in which the in-giving or assessment is made, and thereupon a summons shall be issued and served on the other party eight days at least before the day on which the Court shall be holden at which the matter is to be enquired into. The Resident Magistrate is hereby authorised and required to assess the value of the Real Property referred to in the proceedings, and shall have in every such proceeding the same power of jurisdiction over such proceeding and over the parties, witnesses and other persons in all respects, as if such proceeding were an action in the Resident Magistrate's Court, and the value assessed by the Resident Magistrate shall be entered by the Collector in the Valuation Roll as the value of the Real Property. Provided always, that if the Collector does not, within the time herein prescribed, enter a plaint, he shall be deemed to have accepted the in-giver's valuation. Provided also, that if no evidence is tendered, the value assessed by the Collector shall be deemed the true and correct value.

Costs of contested assessments.

9—If, in dealing with any contested valuation, the Resident Magistrate by whom it is dealt with, increases the valuation of the property in question by ten per centum or more, above the value assigned by the in-giver, then the in-giver shall pay the cost of such contested valuation. If the Resident Magistrate increases the valuation by less than ten per centum the in-giver and the Collector shall each pay their own costs, otherwise the taxed costs of the in-giver shall be paid by the Collector. Any costs so incurred by the Collector shall be paid out of the Public Treasury.

The costs of every proceeding under this Law, shall be the same as if such proceeding were an action in the Resident Magistrate's Court.

Entry upon property for the purpose of ascertaining value.

10—The Collector, or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose, shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of any real property, have power to enter, at all reason-

able hours in the day time, into and upon any real property, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatever on account of such entry. Provided always, that neither the Collector, nor such person appointed as aforesaid, shall enter into any dwelling house in actual occupation, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without twenty four hours previous notice in writing to such occupier.

11—The Valuation Roll as made out by the Collectors of the several Parishes on values agreed to on in-givings in uncontested assessments, and on the values declared by the Resident Magistrate in the case of contested assessments, shall be signed by the Valuation Commissioner, and a copy of that division of it which relates to each several Parish, shall be kept in the office of the Collector of Taxes for that Parish, and shall be open to the inspection of any person during business hours at that office. Such Valuation Roll may be from time to time added to, altered, or otherwise amended by the Resident Magistrate, by the addition of the value of Real Property not included in it, and also by the correction of incorrect values already entered in it, on application made in that behalf, either by the Collector, with the sanction of the Valuation Commissioner, or by the person in possession.

Signature, custody
and alteration of
Roll.

12—The procedure in regard to the valuation of new holdings of real property added to the Roll by the Collector, and as to any amendment of any valuation on the Roll, shall be as hereinbefore provided for the establishment of the Valuation Roll; but the value of any holding already on the Valuation Roll shall not be amended by any Resident Magistrate, by reason merely of an increase or decrease in value since the Roll was signed, unless the person applying for an amendment of such valuation establishes that the value has increased or decreased to an extent exceeding twenty per centum of the value shown on the Valuation Roll.

Procedure in
regard to new
holdings, and
amendments of
Roll.

13—Whenever any person after the completion of the Valuation Roll provided for in this Law, comes into, or passes out of the possession of any portion of any real property, the value of which is included in the said Roll, he shall notify

Change of pos-
sessor of Real
Property.

the Collector of Taxes for the Parish in which the property is situated, and shall make an in-giving of the value of the real property acquired by him, or of the portion remaining in his hands, as the case may be, and the Collector shall amend the Valuation Roll accordingly. Provided, that if the values shown in in-givings made in such case, are inconsistent with the value shown in the Valuation Roll as the value of the entire property, the Collector shall make an assessment of each of the portions of the property, and such assessment, if contested by the persons in possession, or by either of them, shall be dealt with as provided for in the case of contested valuations in Section 8 of this Law.

**Rules, Forms,
Penalties.**

14—The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time prescribe forms and make and amend rules for the purposes of this Law, and all such rules shall have the force of Law when published in the Jamaica Gazette. Such rules may prescribe penalties for any breach thereof, not exceeding forty shillings, to be recovered summarily before a Resident Magistrate.

**Obstructing
Officers.**

15. Any person obstructing any officer acting in the discharge of his duties under this Law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

**Recovery of
Penalties**

16. Any penalty imposed under this Law shall be recoverable summarily before a Resident Magistrate, and may be so recovered at any time within six months next after the date of the offence committed or the penalty incurred.

No Court Fees.

17. No Court fees shall be payable in respect of proceedings under this Law.

Definitions.

18—In this Law, "Real Property" means and includes all lands, tenements and hereditaments, together with all houses and other erections built into or permanently attached to the soil, but does not include machinery.

"Collector" means the Collector of Taxes for the parish in which the real property is situate, or in which the in-giving or assessment is made.

"Person in possession of real property" means and includes the Attorney, overseer, manager, or other person having the management of, or the collecting or receiving of the rents issues or profits of any real property, as well as the owner, occupier, or person actually in possession of such real property.

"Value" means and includes

- (1) The actual gross present value of the real property.
- (2) The actual or presumable net annual rental value of the real property.
- (3) The presumable net value of the ground forming the site of the real property, in a natural and unimproved condition, in its then present surroundings.



JAMAICA—LAW 23 OF 1901.

The Scholarship Law, 1901.

[27th June, 1901.]

WHEREAS certain Scholarships have been hitherto provided for by Section 10 of Law 32 of 1892, and it is desirable to substitute other provisions for those contained in the said section, and to provide by Law for the annual awarding of the Scholarship hitherto known as the Jamaica Scholarship.

Preamble.

Be it enacted, by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Section 10 of Law 32 of 1892 is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

2—There shall be awarded annually, subject to the regulations at present in force, or such as may from time to time be substituted for them, in accordance with the provisions of this Law—

Scholarships to be awarded.

- (a.) One Scholarship to be styled The Jamaica Scholarship of a total value not exceeding £600, distributed over three, four, or five years at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council.
- (b.) One Scholarship of £60 a year, tenable for three years.
- (c.) Six Scholarships of £10 a year, tenable for one year.

Provided always, that the Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th day of April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law, shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

Regulations to be
laid on Table of
Legislative
Council.

3—A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Treasurer to pay
Scholarships on
Warrant of
Governor.

4—It shall be lawful for the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Governor, to pay out of the General Revenue of the Island, such sums as may be necessary to provide the regular quarterly instalments of Scholarships awarded in accordance with the provisions of this Law.



JAMAICA—LAW 24 OF 1901.

The May Pen Cemetery and Bumper Hall Hospital Law.

[23rd August, 1901.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to include within the Parish of Kingston, the May Pen Cemetery and the Bumper Hall Hospital, and the lands thereto belonging, which are vested in the Mayor and Council of Kingston, so as to facilitate the management and administration of the said Institutions and lands. Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :

1—Law 20 of 1867 and Law 27 of 1870 are hereby amended, so that all that piece or parcel of land, part of the Parish of St. Andrew, which is bounded northerly by the Spanish Town Road, southerly by the sea, easterly by the present boundary of the Parish of Kingston, and westerly by the western boundary of Bumper Hall Pen down to the sea, shall from the date of the coming into operation of this Law, be deemed to be, and shall be included within and form part of the Parish of Kingston, and the same is hereby included accordingly. May Pen Cemetery and Bumper Hall Pen included in Parish of Kingston.

2—This Law shall come into force on a date to be named by the Governor by Proclamation to be published in the Jamaica Gazette, but in all legal proceedings, and for all other purposes, it shall not be necessary to produce or prove that such Proclamation was made or published. Commencement of this Law.



JAMAICA—LAW 25 OF 1901.

The Stamp Duty Laws Amendment Law, 1901.

[8th June, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :—

1—The Laws mentioned in the Schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent in such Schedule mentioned.

2—On each purchase or transfer on sale of any Island Debentures or Inscribed Stock, or any Debentures or Stock guaranteed by the Government of Jamaica, there shall be paid a Stamp Duty of two shillings and sixpence for each one hundred pounds of such Debentures or Stock.

Purchases or
Transfers of De-
bentures, &c.

3—The scale of duties on “conveyances” as defined and described in the Schedule to the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, shall, from and after the coming into operation of this Law, be as follows :—

Conveyances.

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed £5				£0	1	0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10				0	2	0
“	£10	“	“	£15	0	3 0
“	£15	“	“	£20	0	4 0
“	£20	“	“	£25	0	5 0
“	£25	“	“	£50	0	10 0
“	£50	“	“	£75	0	15 0
“	£75	“	“	£100	1	0 0

and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50 0 7 6

4—The Schedule of duties on “mortgages” as defined and

Mortgages.

described in the Schedule to the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, shall, from and after the coming into operation of this Law, be as follows :—

Not exceeding	£25	0	1	6
“ “	£50	0	2	6
“ “	£100	0	5	0
and for every additional part of	£100 or fractional £100	0	5	0

Collateral Securities.

A collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the purpose of securing the payment or repayment of money, where the principal or primary security is duly stamped :—

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured £0 2 6

Transfers &c.

Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, or Assignment of any Mortgage, or of any Money or Stock secured by any instrument or mortgage, or by any judgment :—

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred, assigned, or disposed £0 2 6

Further charges.

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured } The same duty as a principal security for such further money.

Reconveyances &c.

Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Resurrender, Warrant to vacate, or Renunciation of any such mortgage or security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured :

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured ... £0 1 0

“ Provided always, that any re-conveyance, release, discharge, surrender, re-surrender, warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any mortgage or security executed and stamped under the provisions of Law 27 of 1896, prior to the coming into operation of this Law, shall bear a stamp of 6d. for

every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured.

5—The Schedule to the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, under the heading “Receipt or Discharge given for or upon the payment of money,” is hereby amended by striking out the words “of or above forty shillings and not exceeding fifty pounds”

...	...	£0 0 1
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and substituting the words following, that is to say—

Of or above £1	...	£0 0 1
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6—Section 10 of the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, Amendment Law, 1896, (Law 27 of 1896) is hereby amended, by substituting for the duties on “life policies” thereby provided the following duties, that is to say—

Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	£0 1 0
“ “ “ £50	£0 1 6
“ “ “ £100	£0 2 6

and every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	...	£0 2 6
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7—(1) Save where other express provision is by Law made, any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument may be stamped after the execution thereof, on payment of the unpaid duty and a penalty of five pounds, and also by way of further penalty, where the unpaid duty exceeds five pounds, of interest on such duty, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, from the day upon which the instrument was first executed up to the time when the amount of interest is equal to the unpaid duty.

(2) In the case of such instruments hereinafter mentioned as are chargeable with ad valorem duty, the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (a.) The instrument, unless it is written upon duly stamped material, shall be duly stamped with the proper ad valorem duty before the expiration of thirty days after it is first executed, or after it has

been first received in Jamaica, in case it is first executed at any place out of this Colony, unless the amount of duty is uncertain, and the opinion of the Stamp Commissioner with respect to the amount of duty with which the instrument is chargeable, has, before such expiration, been required in writing :

- (b.) If the opinion of the Stamp Commissioner with respect to any such instrument has been required, the instrument shall be stamped in accordance with the assessment of the Stamp Commissioner, within fourteen days after notice of the assessment :
- (c.) If any such instrument executed after the coming into operation of this Law, has not been, or is not duly stamped in conformity with the foregoing provisions of this sub-section, the person in that behalf hereinafter specified, shall incur a fine of five Pounds, and in addition to the penalty payable on stamping the instrument, there shall be paid a further penalty equivalent to the Stamp Duty thereon, unless a reasonable excuse for the delay in stamping, or the omission to stamp, or the insufficiency of stamp, be afforded to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioner, or of the court, judge, or arbitrator before whom it is produced ;

The instruments and persons to which the provisions of this sub-section are to apply are as follows :—

Title of Instrument.	Person liable to Penalty.
Bond, Covenant, or Instrument of any kind whatsoever creating a Security	The Oblige, Covenantee, or other person taking the security.
Conveyance	... The Vendee or Transferee.
Lease	... The Lessee.
Mortgage, Bond, Debenture	... The Mortgagee or Oblige in the case of a transfer or re-conveyance, the Transferee, Assignee or Disponee, or the person redeeming the security.
Settlement	... The Settlor.

- (3) Provided that save where other express provision is made by this Law in relation to any particular instrument:—

(a.) Any unstamped, or insufficiently stamped instrument, which has been first executed at any place out of this Colony, may be stamped at any time within thirty days after it has been first received in the Island, on payment of the unpaid duty only.

(b.) The Revenue Commissioner, may if he think fit, at any time after the first execution of any instrument, mitigate, or remit any penalty payable on stamping.

8—The Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any inland or foreign bill of exchange, or promissory note, or foreign bill of lading, after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof, or any coastwise receipt, or inland bill of lading, after the execution thereof.

Bills of Exchange
and Bills of
Lading.

9—On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment

Letters of Allotment and Letters
of Renunciation.

(a.) Of any share of any company or proposed company

(b.) In respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company there shall be paid a stamp duty of sixpence when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is not less than Five Pounds, and a Stamp Duty of one penny in all other cases.

(2) A separate duty shall be chargeable in respect of letters of allotment and letters of renunciation although they may be contained in the same document.

(3) The stamp duties of sixpence and one penny chargeable by virtue of this section may be denoted by adhesive stamps to be cancelled by the person executing the document.

10—On every scrip, certificate, scrip, or other document.

Scrip, certificate
&c.

[CH. 25.] *Stamp Duty Laws Amendment Law, 1901.*

- (1) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any Company or proposed Company.
- (2) Issued or delivered in this Island and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any Foreign or Colonial Company or proposed Company.
- (3) Denoting, or intending to denote the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any Company or proposed Company.

There shall be paid a Stamp Duty of one penny when the nominal value is less than Fifty Pounds, and of one shilling when the nominal value is Fifty Pounds and over, which may be denoted by an adhesive stamp to be cancelled by the person delivering such scrip certificate, scrip, or other document.

Penalty.

11—Every person who executes, grants, issues, or delivers out any document chargeable with duty as a letter of allotment, letter of renunciation, or scrip certificate, or scrip before the same is duly stamped, shall incur a fine of Ten Pounds.

Share capital of Companies.

12—A statement of the amount which is to form the nominal share capital of any Company to be registered with limited liability, shall be delivered to the Stamp Commissioner, and a statement of the amount of any increase of registered capital of any Company now registered, or to be registered with limited liability, shall be delivered to the said Stamp Commissioner, and every such statement shall be charged with an ad valorem Stamp Duty of five shillings for every one hundred pounds and any fraction of one hundred pounds over any multiple of one hundred pounds of the amount of such capital, or increase of capital, as the case may be, and shall be duly stamped accordingly when the same is delivered to the Stamp Commissioner.

Limited Liability Corporation or Company.

13—(1) Where by virtue of any letters patent granted by His Majesty, or any Law, the liability of the holders of shares in the capital of any corporation or Company is limited, otherwise than by registration with limited liability under the

Law in that behalf, a statement of the amount of nominal share capital of the corporation or Company shall be delivered by the corporation or Company to the Stamp Commissioner within one month after the date of the letters patent or the passing of the law; and in case of any increase of the amount of nominal share capital of any corporation or Company, whether now existing or to be hereafter formed, being authorised by any letters patent or law, a statement of the amount of such increase shall be delivered by the corporation or Company to the Stamp Commissioner within the like period.

(2) The statement shall be charged with an ad valorem stamp duty of five shillings for every one hundred pounds and any fraction of one hundred pounds over any multiple of one hundred pounds of the amount of such capital, or increase of capital, as the case may be, and shall be duly stamped accordingly when the same is delivered to the Stamp Commissioner.

14—In the case of neglect to deliver such a statement as is required by Sections 12 and 13 to be delivered, the corporation or Company shall be liable to pay to the Stamp Commissioner a sum equal to ten pounds per centum upon the amount of duty payable, and a like penalty for every month after the first month during which the neglect shall continue. Penalty.

15—On every instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting of the shareholders or members or contributors to the funds of any company, society, or institution, there shall be paid a stamp duty of one penny. Voting papers.

16—(1) Every letter or Power of Attorney for the purpose of appointing a proxy to vote at a meeting and every voting paper, hereby respectively charged with the duty of one penny, is to specify the day upon which the meeting at which it is intended to be used is to be held, and is to be available only at the meeting so specified, and any adjournment thereof. Particulars to be stated in Proxies.

(2) The duty of one penny may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is executed, and a letter or Power of Attorney or voting paper charged with the duty of one penny is not to be stamped after the execution thereof by any person.

(3) Every letter or Power of Attorney for the purpose of appointing a proxy generally to vote at all meetings of shareholders of a company or society shall be charged with a duty of one shilling.

(4) Every person who makes, or executes, or votes, or attempts to vote, under or by means of any such letter or Power of Attorney or voting paper, not being duly stamped, shall incur a fine of Twenty Pounds, and every vote given or tendered under the authority or by means of the letter or Power of Attorney or voting paper shall be void.

Documents executed before but not stamped until after the passing of this Law.

17—All documents executed before the passing of this Law and at the time of their execution liable to be stamped, but not stamped until after the passing of this Law, shall pay the duties imposed by this Law as if such duties were payable at the date of execution of the document.

Incorporation of Laws.

18—This Law and the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, and all Laws amending the same shall be read together and construed as one Law, and may be cited as the Stamp Duty Laws, 1868-1901.

Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Title of Law Repealed.	Extent of Repeal.
The Stamp Duty Law, 1868 (Law 33 of 1868)	Section 26.
The Stamp Duty Law, 1868, Amendment Law, 1896 (Law 27 of 1896).	Sections 6, 9, and 11.
The Stamp Duty Laws Amendment Law, 1899. (Law 22 of 1899).	Section 5.

